

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII, NO. 324

SEPTEMBER 9, 1945

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JAPANESE SURRENDER DOCUMENTS

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON JAPANESE ATROCITIES

EXCHANGE OF SPECIALISTS AND DISTINGUISHED LEADERS IN THE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

By Francis J. Colligan

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

By Esther C. Brunauer

*For complete contents
see inside cover*



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

Vol. XIII • No. 324 •



• PUBLICATION 2384

September 9, 1945

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Research and Publication, Office of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest is included.

Publications of the Department, cumulative lists of which are published at the end of each quarter, as well as legislative material in the field of international relations, are listed currently.

The BULLETIN, published with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., to whom all purchase orders, with accompanying remittance, should be sent. The subscription price is \$3.50 a year; a single copy is 10 cents.

Contents

	Page
AMERICAN REPUBLICS	
Establishment of Inter-American Economic and Social Council	386
Meeting of Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Peace and Security	376
BERMUDA	
Cancellation of Wartime Passport Regulations by Bermuda	376
EUROPE	
Concerning Soviet Claim to Kurile Islands and Sakhalin	370
Restoration to Private Channels of Certain United States Exports to France	358
FAR EAST	
Japanese Atrocities. Report of the Department of State	343
Appointment of Political Adviser to General MacArthur	380
NEAR EAST	
Conference on Tangier	380
CULTURAL COOPERATION	
Exchange of Specialists and Distinguished Leaders in the Western Hemisphere. By Francis J. Colligan	366
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	
Excerpts from Message of the President to the Congress	359
Contributions to UNRRA	381
Visit of Joint U.S. Army-UNRRA Mission in Europe	382
Progress of UNRRA Mission in Yugoslavia	382
Progress of UNRRA Mission in Greece	385
GENERAL	
Concerning Pearl Harbor Investigation	357
Removal of Alien Enemies	361
International Council of Scientific Unions (Brussels and Cambridge). By Esther C. Brunauer	371
Science's Role in Foreign Relations	377
THE UNITED NATIONS	
Appointment of Deputy Representative on Preparatory Commission	361
Meeting of the Council of Foreign Minister: Advisers to Accompany the Secretary of State	376
TREATY INFORMATION	
Ratification of the Charter of the United Nations:	
Dominican Republic	360
Nicaragua	360
Japanese Surrender Documents:	
Imperial Rescript	362
Credentials of Japanese Delegates	363
Instrument of Surrender	364
Conversations on Anglo-American Oil Agreement	385
THE DEPARTMENT	
Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs	387
Appointment of Officers	386
THE FOREIGN SERVICE	
Consular Offices	388
PUBLICATIONS	387
THE CONGRESS	388

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Japanese Atrocities

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Released to the press September 5]

With the signing of the surrender terms by the Japanese Government the Department of State is now in a position to give the American public information about the Department's activities in behalf of American prisoners of war and civilian internees held by the Japanese. During hostilities it was not possible to release much of this information because the Japanese Government was quick to construe official releases regarding conditions in camps in Japan and regarding Japanese atrocities as "atrocities campaigns". On several occasions officials of the Japanese Government informed the protecting-power representatives in Tokyo that "atrocities campaigns" by the American authorities made conditions unfavorable for concluding negotiations for the shipment of relief supplies to Americans held in the Far East or for concluding arrangements for the repatriation of Americans. Thus, before releasing information about the treatment of Americans by the Japanese it was always necessary for the American authorities to give consideration to the possible consequences of such releases upon negotiations pending with the Japanese Government for sending relief supplies to Americans in the Far East or for arranging for their exchange. The decisions as to whether or not to release official information about Japanese atrocities were made after consultation between the American military authorities, the State Department, and other interested Allied governments. The American public has of course been acquainted with conditions under which American prisoners of war were held by the Japanese by reason of the personal accounts which have been given by Americans who escaped from Japanese captivity.

From the outbreak of war until the capitulation of the Japanese the Department of State has striven to keep as well informed as possible concerning the conditions under which prisoners of

war and civilian internees were held in the Far East.¹ On the basis of this knowledge it has endeavored to better the conditions of their captivity. It has sought unceasingly to obtain Japanese consent for visits to all prisoner-of-war and civilian-internee camps. It has repeatedly demanded that the names of all Americans held by the Japanese be reported promptly. It has supervised the spending of large sums of money to provide food and clothing for Americans held by the Japanese. With the help of the military authorities and the Post Office Department it has arranged for the transmission of mail to and from the Far East. It has protested energetically all breaches of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention which have come to its attention.

Protests drafted by the State Department in collaboration with the American military authorities and given to the Japanese Government through the intermediary of the Swiss Government, which protected American interests in the Far East, have served in many instances to improve the treatment of American nationals. The protests put the Japanese Government and officials on notice of their responsibility and accountability for the mistreatment of Americans. The protests served to point out to the Japanese Government the standard of treatment which the United States Government expected the Japanese Government to accord to American prisoners of war and civilian internees.

The information upon which many of this Government's protests were based was received

¹ BULLETIN of Jan. 31, 1942, pp. 91, 92; May 23, 1942, p. 445; Sept. 5, 1942, p. 741; Sept. 19, 1942, p. 768; Apr. 10, 1943, p. 295; May 29, 1943, p. 472; July 17, 1943, p. 31; Aug. 21, 1943, p. 110; Sept. 4, 1943, p. 149; Jan. 15, 1944, p. 78; Feb. 19, 1944, p. 189; May 27, 1944, p. 496; June 10, 1944, p. 536; Oct. 15, 1944, p. 439; Oct. 29, 1944, p. 494; Jan. 7, 1945, p. 32; Feb. 11, 1945, pp. 182, 191; Aug. 5, 1945, p. 176.

through the protecting power (the Swiss Government) and the International Red Cross Committee. Some reports on conditions in camps in the Far East were received from American prisoners of war who escaped from captivity. The restrictions which the Japanese Government placed upon the activities of representatives of the protecting power and the International Red Cross Committee, despite vigorous protests, made it difficult for the American authorities to have a full and accurate picture of the conditions under which many Americans were held by the Japanese. Thus practically nothing was known of the whereabouts or welfare of the many American airmen who were shot down in recent months in action over Japan. Moreover, nearly 10,000 American prisoners of war were held in camps which the Japanese did not permit neutral representatives to visit. Most civilian internees, on the other hand, were held in camps which were visited by neutral representatives.

The communications addressed to the Japanese Government by the Department of State concerning the treatment of American prisoners of war and civilian internees total approximately 240 since the beginning of hostilities. A press release covering 89 of these cases was issued by the Department of State on January 31, 1944.² Since that time approximately 150 communications have been addressed to the Japanese. These communications have concerned the extension of financial assistance to Americans, the shipment of relief supplies to them, mail communications, and camp conditions or atrocities in which American nationals were involved. Protests regarding the treatment of Americans have related to reports of the putting to death of American civilians; the mistreatment, torture, and execution of American air personnel; the use of American prisoners of war in war-related projects and forcing of officer personnel to perform labor, both contrary to the provisions of the Geneva convention; the corporal punishment of prisoners of war and their subjection to starvation rations; orders issued by the Japanese military authorities for the murder of persons surrendering or captured in the Philippine Islands; as well as other breaches of the

standards of treatment established by the Geneva convention.

The full account of the extent to which the Japanese Government failed to honor the obligations of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, which it agreed to apply not only to prisoners of war but to civilian internees so far as adaptable, and the extent to which treatment accorded by Japanese authorities fell below international standards for the treatment of captives will not be known until those Americans who have survived years of Japanese captivity have returned to their homeland and until American officials representing the military authorities and the State Department have learned from the prisoners themselves the full account of their captivity.

With the termination of the war, the atrocities that have been committed by the Japanese and their violations of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and international law are matters which will be dealt with by the properly constituted authorities. The Department of State has in the past furnished to the appropriate authorities all information that can be used in bringing to justice the person or persons responsible for known violations and will continue in the future to make available such information as the prosecution of war criminals in the Far East will demand.

The full texts of certain of the protests made by the State Department through the American Legation at Bern, Switzerland, follow:

June 21, 1944.

Request the Swiss Government to express to Gorge³ the thanks of the United States Government for having pointed out to the Japanese Government that Japan's adversaries naturally conclude from its persistent refusal to permit Swiss representatives to visit camps in Japanese-occupied territory that conditions prevailing in the unvisited camps are not as they should be.

The Government of the United States has noted with interest Shigemitsu's⁴ statement that he is endeavoring to bring about an improvement in the conditions under which American nationals are held in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories, and that the question of permitting visits to camps in occupied territories is being given consideration. Note has also been taken of Shigemitsu's characterization of the release of reports of the neglect and

² BULLETIN of Feb. 5, 1944, p. 145; see also BULLETIN of Jan. 29, 1944, p. 115, and Feb. 12, 1944, p. 168.

³ Swiss Minister at Tokyo.

⁴ Japanese Foreign Minister.

cruel treatment of Americans in Japanese custody as an atrocity campaign intended to discredit Japan.

The Government of the United States emphasizes, and desires Gorge so to inform the Japanese Government, that the published reports to which Shigemitsu objects are accounts of the sufferings of American nationals in camps in Japanese-occupied territories that came into the hands of American government agencies from reliable sources. To end the publication of such accounts Japan has only to remove the conditions giving rise to such accounts and permit Swiss representatives so to inform the United States Government.

The Government of the United States is obliged to inform its citizens of the condition of its nationals in enemy custody. The continued refusals of the Japanese Government to permit visits by representatives of the protecting power to camps in Japanese-occupied territories leads naturally to the conclusion that conditions in these areas continue to remain unsatisfactory and such as to make Japan ashamed to have them observed by neutrals.

In giving reality to its numerous professions of its intent to apply humanitarian considerations in its treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees and in making the improvements promised by Shigemitsu, the Japanese Government has at its command the most effective method of removing the causes of unfavorable reports and thereby preventing the future publication of such reports. When the Japanese Government accords to American nationals the humanitarian treatment it has promised and when it permits representatives of the Swiss Government to visit all places where American nationals are held and to verify and confirm that their treatment is in accordance with the promises of the Japanese Government, the United States Government will be in a position to reassure the relatives and friends of American nationals held by Japan with regard to their condition and treatment.

The United States Government continues to hope that the Japanese Government will be persuaded without further delay to enable the Swiss representatives to visit all detained nationals of the United States wherever detained. There would seem to be no reason why the Japanese Government should not permit such visits without prejudice

to the juridical position taken by Japan on the question of representation of enemy interests.

HULL

July 17, 1944.

Please request Swiss to inform Gorge that a somewhat garbled broadcast by the Singapore radio station has been heard here which raises fears that American airmen who were engaged in a recent raid on Kyushu Island have been executed or are in danger of being executed. In the event that this report has not come to Gorge's attention previously or that he has not taken the matter up with the Japanese authorities, please request that he endeavor to learn the names of any American aviators who may have fallen into Japanese hands during recent operations over Japan, the nature of any charges against them, and whether any physical action against their persons has been taken or is about to be taken and the nature thereof.

HULL

August 25, 1944.

Request Swiss to inform the Japanese Government that this Government on the basis of reliable reports is gravely concerned with regard to the treatment being accorded American civilians in the camps in China, particularly the inadequacy of food, clothing, and medical supplies, and the failure of the authorities to provide for the maintenance of hygienic and sanitary conditions.

It has been reported that the diet provided by the Japanese authorities amounts to from 1600 to 1850 calories per day, that it is seriously lacking in protein, fats and citrus fruits and that the food situation is steadily deteriorating. Most of the internees are actively engaged in camp labor, yet the caloric value of the food supplied is considerably lower than the internationally established minimum standard. As a result complaints of hunger are not confined to a few malcontents but are wide-spread throughout the camps.

In many instances the food is not only inadequate in quantity but the condition in which it is supplied is dangerous to the health of the community. The meat ration in all camps has been cut 30 percent and the form in which the meat is delivered makes it not only unpleasant to handle but difficult to prepare. Under normal conditions and by pure food standards, the meat would be condemned

as unsuitable for human consumption. Bread is often delivered to the camps in Shanghai coated with dust, in uncovered containers, a potentially dangerous state of affairs in a city where enteric diseases (dysentery, typhoid, et cetera) are a major problem.

Lack of medical supplies exposes the internees to great risks. Through gifts of absolutely essential drugs, the internees were formerly able to overcome in some degree the negligence of the Japanese authorities. Gifts are no longer available and the internees are now in the position of being compelled to rely on the authorities in this vital matter. Occasionally, and not necessarily in correlation with their needs, the camps have received certain medical supplies from the authorities. Urgently needed drugs are, however, often long delayed in delivery and are in other instances never delivered at all. Much of the medicine, drugs, and equipment has been available locally. It would appear that the authorities, if they were so inclined, could arrange to deliver these supplies when they are needed and in the amounts required and without delay.

With much labor and considerable ingenuity, the internees have managed in most camps to establish limited hospital facilities, but failure on the part of the authorities to furnish adequate foodstuffs for invalid diets has made it impossible to take advantage of the full use of these facilities. With regard to hospitalization, the Japanese authorities in Shanghai have not facilitated but have even obstructed the efforts of the International Red Cross Committee and the Swiss Consulate General by refusing in a number of instances to grant permission for hospitalization and to authorize payment for the cost involved.

The Japanese Government has also failed in its obligation to provide needed clothing and footwear. Many of the adult internees have worn out their shoes and the children have outgrown theirs. No provision has been made for replacement or repair. The clothing which the internees brought with them is wearing out and the authorities are not making adequate provision for replacements. Last winter when the camp buildings were but slightly heated, the authorities made no effort to supply warm clothing to those who were in need. The approach of another winter heightens the distress of the internees and gives urgency to the obligation of the Japanese authori-

ties to furnish the internees with necessary clothing before the cold weather sets in.

A grave condition exists with regard to the sanitary situation. Cleanliness is a first line of defense against disease where sanitation facilities are as primitive as those which exist in the camps, but cleanliness cannot be maintained where adequate materials and equipment are not provided. The appeal of the internees for such supplies as buckets, shovels, brushes, mops, drain pipe cleaners, rat poison, soap and disinfectant is evidence of the extent of the failure of the authorities to provide the essentials. The Japanese Government must be aware that the lives of thousands of people are involved in its failure to make available the tools and supplies needed for maintaining the hygiene and cleanliness of the camps.

The internment of the sick and aged at Chung Shan University is totally at variance with the humanitarian professions of the Japanese Government. Many of the internees were receiving regular medical treatment prior to their internment but this was ordered discontinued while at the same time no adequate provision was made for proper medical care in the camp. No attempt was made to furnish persons suffering from sprue, stomach ulcers, et cetera, with any form of special diet. No steps had been taken or preparations made before the internment of these people to make habitable the quarters assigned to them. Most of the rooms were in an unclean condition and the buildings in a state of disrepair. Although the rooms of the Japanese guards were suitably heated, no heat was provided in the internees' quarters. No laundry facilities were provided and washroom facilities were inadequate. The lavatories were primitive and in an unsanitary condition. Adequate equipment by means of which it might have been possible to bring about an improvement in the sanitary condition of the camp was lacking. The poor quality and insufficiency of the food and the cold dampness of unheated rooms, combined with the dirt of their surroundings, caused severe suffering to the aged and ailing persons interned in this camp. Although a letter pointing out the deficiencies of the camp was submitted to the commandant, no steps were taken to remedy the situation.

Failure to make provision for essential needs and negligence in maintaining proper standards in the treatment of American nationals held in

Japanese custody in China constitute grave transgressions and are serious violations not only of the letter but of the spirit of the Geneva Convention, the humanitarian provisions of which the Japanese Government has voluntarily undertaken to apply. The United States Government continues to expect that the Japanese Government will honor its commitments to observe the humanitarian provisions of the Geneva Convention and will give effect to its professions that it is according humane treatment to the American nationals in its custody.

Department desires to be informed of date of delivery of this communication to the Japanese Government, and thereafter to receive report of steps taken by Japanese Government to remedy situation and degree of amelioration accomplished.

HULL

The following protest was dispatched to the Japanese Government in August 1944:

The Government of the United States has received conclusive evidence of the torture and decapitation of an American airman captured by the Japanese in the Aitape area, New Guinea. The airman was decapitated on March 24, 1944, by a Japanese civilian in the presence of an officer of the Japanese Army and fifteen Japanese soldiers. The United States Government protests vigorously against the wanton, inhumane and barbarous methods employed by the Japanese who participated in this base deed.

It has been ascertained that the American airman in question parachuted to earth near Aitape on March 23, 1944, landed in the water and swam ashore. He was taken captive about nine a.m., by Japanese troops near the mouth of the Waimegol Creek, approximately 12 miles east of Aitape. The flier had discarded all equipment except a notebook and a small knife and was wearing only a pair of trousers, belt and socks when he swam ashore. Upon capturing the American flier, the Japanese confiscated the prisoner's notebook and knife and bound his hands behind his back and commenced beating him with sticks. This beating continued until the afternoon of March 23 at which time the prisoner was taken to the quarters of the Aitape garrison commander, Kurita, at Korako village. Here beating was again resumed and continued throughout the night. At seven o'clock the

following morning the prisoner was taken back to the place of capture by Lieutenant Seto and a Japanese civilian named Inouye. There the American was again subjected to relentless beating until three o'clock in the afternoon at which time he was decapitated by Inouye with six slashes of the saber. The loud shouts of joy which emanated from the Japanese troops during the torture of the American flier indicate the sadistic character of his tormentors and executioners.

The United States Government hereby charges that the following Japanese are guilty for the wanton murder of the American flier:

First Lieutenant Kurita, Commanding Officer, 26th Air Construction Unit.

First Lieutenant Seto, Second in Command, 26th Air Construction Unit. Lieutenant Seto was present at the time the American flier was decapitated.

First Lieutenant Watanabe, Third in Command, 26th Air Construction Unit.

Inouye, the Japanese civilian who performed the decapitation. Inouye was the Japanese overseer of coolie laborers in the area in question at the time it was held by the Japanese Armed Forces.

The United States Government holds the Japanese Government responsible for the perpetration of this crime and expects the prompt receipt of assurances from the Japanese Government that

1. All participants have been punished severely and that
2. necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of such inhuman treatment of prisoners of war have been taken.

HULL

September 15, 1944.

Request the Swiss Government to have Gorge deliver the following communication textually to the Japanese Government:

"The United States Government has been informed of an order issued on February 11, 1944 to the Japanese armed forces in Siam by the Command of the 138th Infantry Regiment, 31st Division of the Japanese Imperial Army to the effect that captured enemy air personnel are not to be treated as prisoners of war, that they are to be separated from other prisoners, that after being searched they are to be handed over to the gendar-

merie, and that they are to be severely punished excepting those who can be put to some special use.

"The United States Government protests against this violation of the internationally agreed rules of warfare which guarantee to all captured personnel of belligerent forces the rights of prisoners of war. The United States Government insists that the Japanese Government fulfill its undertaking to apply the humane provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention to the treatment of captured personnel without exception. The United States Government calls upon the Japanese Government to rescind the order in question and to restore to any captured American airmen who may have been deprived of them the full rights to which as prisoners of war they are entitled. By the international obligations it has undertaken, the Japanese Government may not declare these rights abolished or suspended."

HULL

December 4, 1944.

Request Swiss Government to inform the Japanese Government that this Government is deeply concerned with regard to the condition of American civilians interned at Urawa, Futatabi, Kanagawa, and Koishikawaku.

It has been reliably reported that at Urawa the majority of internees are ill with stomach and intestinal ailments and all suffer from weakness and fatigue. The general debility of the group has been induced by a diet composed primarily of potatoes, rice and noodles and one in which oils, fats, proteins, sugar and salt are badly needed. The building in which the American nationals are housed is only dimly lighted and no heat is provided. The Japanese Government has not replaced clothing which as long ago as January 1944 was worn and shabby. In addition, in violation of the primary rules of cleanliness and sanitation, the Japanese have neglected to furnish implements and materials necessary to keep the toilets constantly clean.

At Futatabi the disregard of the rudimentary laws of hygiene exposes the internees, who are losing weight and recover slowly from any illness, to grave risk. The Japanese authorities did not fumigate the camp buildings which are infested with vermin, bugs and lice; they have neglected the repair of broken or unserviceable sanitary installations and pay no heed to the urgent require-

ments of the internees for soap as well as for cleaning and disinfecting materials; they ignore the importance to the camp of an adequate and pure supply of water; they fail to issue warm clothing to the needy and the food, from which proteins and fats especially are lacking, is often spoiled and insects are found in it. It is evident that men living under such conditions cannot escape illness. The Japanese authorities, satisfied by routine medical visits every three or four weeks, rarely call a physician. His arrival is generally belated as access to the camp is difficult. Internees can only obtain medicaments and dental treatment if they have the money with which to pay for them.

At Kanagawa, where in winter the temperature drops to below zero, American nationals were installed in unheated buildings badly in need of repair and built only for summer use. Representations that the premises be made weather-proof have been refused although another winter is beginning. To add to the plight of the internees the Japanese authorities have failed to issue warm, suitable clothing and appropriate footgear. Rations, which in the beginning were not too inadequate, have dwindled to such an extent that the internees are losing weight and their constitutions are undermined. Hunger is prevalent. Nevertheless, the Japanese Government has rescinded permission, now that it is desperately needed, for the internees to purchase foodstuffs from outside at their own expense and no longer allow friends and relatives to bring food into camp.

At Koishikawaku the Japanese Government has not deemed it necessary to supply any soap for over a period of months and has disregarded wash basins that are out of order. The lighting is insufficient and, as in other camps where American civilians are interned, there is no infirmary and any dental work is at the expense of the internees.

Article 10 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention provides that all prisoners shall be lodged in buildings or in barracks affording all possible guarantees of hygiene and healthfulness and that quarters must be sufficiently heated and lighted. Article 11 provides that a sufficiency of potable water shall be furnished. Article 12 states that clothing, linen and footwear shall be furnished by the detaining Power, that replacement and repairing of these effects must be assured regularly and that canteens shall be in-

stalled where food products and ordinary objects may be obtained at market price. Article 13 provides that all sanitary measures necessary shall be taken to assure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics and also that prisoners shall have at their disposal installations conforming to sanitary rules and constantly maintained in a state of cleanliness. Article 14 provides that every camp shall have an infirmary to furnish every kind of attention needed and that expense of treatment shall be borne by the detaining Power.

As conditions in civilian internment camps in Japan transgress in part or in totality the provisions cited above and as the Japanese Government voluntarily undertook to apply the humanitarian provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention to civilian internees, the American Government expects that a prompt investigation be made of these matters and further expects that the Japanese Government will undertake to bring about an improvement to provide for the essential needs of the internees and to maintain proper standards in the treatment of American nationals held in Japanese custody.

STETTINIUS

January 23, 1945.

Request Swiss Government to have Gorge deliver the following message textually to the Japanese Government:

"The United States Government is gravely concerned with the treatment accorded to the American prisoners of war detained at Prisoner of War Camp, Kawasaki, No. 2. The treatment to which they are subjected is in distinct contravention to the internationally established humane standards of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention which the Japanese Government has repeatedly maintained it is applying to the treatment of prisoners of war.

"This Government has been reliably informed that the buildings in which the prisoners are housed are not only inadequately heated but that the windows of the buildings have been partially covered with boards so that both illumination and ventilation have been cut off. Article 10 specifies that prisoners shall be lodged in buildings affording all possible guarantees of hygiene and healthfulness and that their quarters must be sufficiently heated and lighted.

"This Government has also been informed that medicaments, anaesthetics, bandages and plaster which are essential for the treatment of the sick are not sufficient and that necessary surgical instruments are lacking. In view of the necessity for treating the seriously ill and accident casualties at the camp, the lack of medicines and surgical equipment seriously endangers the lives of the men. Article 14 stipulates that every camp must have an infirmary where prisoners of war shall receive every kind of attention they need.

"This Government has been further informed that days of rest are accorded most irregularly to the prisoners of war. Article 30 states clearly that prisoners of war shall be allowed a rest of 24 consecutive hours every week.

"And finally this Government has been informed that before an impartial investigation establishes guilt, punishments are inflicted upon prisoners of war and these punishments are severe and drastic. Article 46 expressly forbids corporal punishment. Aggravation of the conditions of labor by disciplinary measures is forbidden in Article 32. By the provisions of Article 59, disciplinary punishment may be ordered only by an officer provided with disciplinary powers in his capacity as a commander of the camp.

"The United States Government protests against the treatment of American prisoners of war herein set forth and demands that immediate steps be taken to remedy the situation. It further demands that a report of the action taken to right these wrongs be despatched to this Government."

Please request the Swiss Government to visit this camp again in the near future and report any improvement.

GREW

March 10, 1945.

Request Swiss Government to communicate the following textually to the Japanese Government:

"American prisoners of war who survived the sinking on September 7, 1944, of a Japanese freighter on which they were being transported off the coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, have made comprehensive reports to the United States Government of the conditions under which American prisoners were held in the Philippines. These reports further corroborate the reports made earlier that the treatment accorded to prisoners of

war in the Philippines has been consistently cruel and inhumane.

"In the present instance, the United States Government protests vigorously with regard to the conditions of captivity under which 650 prisoners were held at the Lasang Air Field and the abuses to which they were systematically subjected. The United States Government charges that the Japanese authorities have violated the Japanese Government's commitment to apply to prisoners of war the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, and to observe the basic principles of The Hague Convention:

"(1) 650 American prisoners of war were compelled to work on the Lasang Air Field, a known military installation.

"(2) Officer prisoners were forced to perform labor and non-commissioned officers were compelled to perform labor other than of a supervisory nature.

"(3) Officer prisoners were forced to perform menial and degrading tasks. In an effort to humiliate them they were forced to wash the clothes of the enlisted men.

"(4) Corporal punishment of utmost severity was inflicted upon the slightest provocation. Upon one occasion Lieutenant Hosida forced prisoners to kneel for a long period with their shinbones on the sharp edge of railroad tracks in such a position that most of the weight of their bodies was carried by their shinbones. Afterwards, the men were compelled to run bare-footed on sharp coral gravel for several kilometers. On other occasions, individual prisoners returned to camp covered with blood as a result of having been beaten and kicked by Lieutenant Hosimoto.

"(5) The prisoners were forced to subsist on starvation rations. Food furnished to the prisoners was neither equal in quantity or quality to that given Japanese soldiers. Half the vegetable issue was usually delivered spoiled and unfit for human consumption. Meat and fish were rarely furnished. At times a carabao was butchered, but only the head and ribs were supplied to the 650 prisoners, the meat being retained by the 200 Japanese guards.

"(6) The latrines provided for the prisoners of war defied all established rules of sanitation. As the original placement of the latrines behind the prisoners' barracks proved offensive to the Japanese officers, the latrines were moved to a position

close to and between the prisoners' barracks where they polluted the wells from which the prisoners' drinking water was drawn.

"(7) Prisoners were deprived of their shoes. On March 2, 1944, new shoes were issued to the prisoners from Red Cross supplies furnished by this Government. On or about April 8, 1944, the Japanese authorities compelled the prisoners to surrender their shoes and did not return them until August 20, 1944. Although the men repeatedly requested that their shoes be returned or that at least sandals be issued, their requests were ignored with the result that their feet became severely lacerated from the sharp coral on which they were forced to work.

"The abusive, cruel, and inhumane treatment which has characterized the administration of prisoner of war camps in the Philippines is affirmed unanimously by prisoners who have escaped from those camps.

"The United States Government demands that, in fulfillment of the obligations assumed by the Japanese Government with regard to Americans taken prisoner of war by Japan, that Government take steps effectively to prevent the continuation in all Japanese prisoner of war camps of the inhumane practices that have disgraced Japan in its administration of prisoner of war camps in the Philippines."

GREW

March 10, 1945.

Request Swiss Government to communicate following message textually to the Japanese Government:

"On September 7, 1944, a Japanese freighter carrying 750 American prisoners of war formerly held at the Davao Penal Colony was torpedoed and sunk off Liley, Sindangan Point, Zamboanga Province, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

"On the basis of irrefutable testimony furnished by prisoner survivors of the sunken vessel the United States Government emphatically protests the cruel inhumane treatment to which these prisoners were subjected by their Japanese captors, the inhuman conditions under which they were transported and the outrages committed against them.

"(1) On August 20, 1944, when the prisoners were first embarked at Tabunco pier, 400 men were crowded into one hold and 350 into another.

In these accommodations it was impossible for the men to lie down and barely possible for them to sit upright.

"(2) The hatches were almost continually battened down. Innumerable men fell into unconsciousness in the fetid and stifling atmosphere of the unventilated holds and all were reduced to a state of complete exhaustion. The appeals made to the Japanese authorities that more air be admitted to the holds were maliciously ignored.

"(3) Drinking water furnished to the prisoners was grossly insufficient with the result that the men suffered severe dehydration.

"(4) The prisoners' rations were at a starvation level. The food consisted of a meager portion of rice and a small quantity of soup made from spoiled vegetables.

"(5) The prisoners were confined under these conditions for fifteen consecutive days, ten of which were spent in the harbor at Zamboanga.

"(6) On September 4 the prisoners were transferred at Zamboanga to another ship where 500 men were crowded into one hold and 250 into another. The conditions under which they were confined on the second ship were even more intolerable than those on the first one.

"(7) The Japanese authorities failed to provide sufficient flotation equipment and safety devices to safeguard the lives of the men who were being transported.

"(8) The behavior of the Japanese officers after the vessel was torpedoed was savage. Under the orders of Lieutenant Hosimoto the guards machine-gunned prisoners in the sea, fired upon and threw grenades upon those hopelessly trapped in the holds, and after seizing the lifeboats for themselves continued firing upon prisoners struggling in the water.

"(9) Twenty-nine prisoners were recaptured from the sea by the Japanese, taken to another vessel where they were individually shot and their bodies thrown into the sea. This massacre was carried out under the order of Lieutenant Hosimoto.

"These most gross and shocking violations of elementary human decency are wholly inconsistent with the numerous professions of the Japanese Government that it is according humanitarian treatment to prisoners of war. The Japanese Government has stated in justification of other violations of its undertakings and of

common decency that the United States Government has based its protests on misunderstandings of the facts. The United States Government has not misunderstood the facts. The persons who reported these outrages themselves suffered them. These incidents do not involve exceptions to Japan's undertakings in respect of the Geneva Convention that may be excusable on grounds of military necessity.

"On the contrary, they involve unnecessary derogations arising from wilful disregard by Japanese officers of the undertakings and reputation of their country.

"The United States demands that the Japanese Government take effective measures to insure against the recurrence of similar violations of its undertakings to apply the humane standards of the Geneva Convention to American prisoners of war and mete out fitting punishment to Lieutenant Hosimoto and other violators of this undertaking. The United States Government expects that the Japanese Government will communicate to it at the earliest opportunity the steps which it has taken to prevent further incidents of this kind and the punishment that it has inflicted upon those guilty of the grave offenses cited.

"In contrast to the matters protested in this communication, there stands out conspicuously the exemplary behavior displayed by a Japanese doctor aboard the vessel. The humane and compassionate conduct of this doctor who, while aiding his own countrymen, benevolently assisted American prisoners of war from the holds in which they were trapped, has won the commendation of the survivors as it must of all humane men."

GREW

March 31, 1945.

Request Swiss Government to communicate verbatim to Japanese Government the following message:

"The United States Government has been informed of the message from the Japanese Foreign Minister that he could not admit the charges of the American Government with regard to the capture and decapitation by the Japanese forces of an American airman on March 24, 1944, in the Aitape area, New Guinea. It has been informed that the Japanese Foreign Minister stated that investigation of this incident revealed that no Japanese forces corresponding to the descriptions furnished

in the United States Government's protest were stationed in the region of Aitape.

"The United States Government finds unacceptable the reply made by the Japanese Government.

"The full names of the three Japanese officers who were in the Aitape area and who the United States Government charges as guilty in the perpetration of the murder of the American flier are as follows: First Lieutenant Takeo Kurita, First Lieutenant Kosaku Seto, and First Lieutenant Kihei Watanabe. The unit to which these officers were assigned at the time of the offense was the Fourth Air Construction Unit.

"The reply made by the Japanese Foreign Minister in no way diminishes the responsibility of the Japanese Government for this deed. The United States Government therefore expects that assurances will be forthcoming from the Japanese Government that this crime is being further investigated and that necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of such inhuman treatment of prisoners of war have been taken. The United States Government expects to receive from the Japanese Government assurances that all participants, including officers, enlisted men, and the Japanese civilian Inouye, have been punished severely and to be informed of the punishment inflicted."

STETTINIUS

April 6, 1945.

Request Swiss Government to communicate the following message to Gorge to be delivered textually to the Japanese Government:

"The United States Government has received conclusive evidence of the murder by the Japanese authorities of four American citizens, Carroll Calkins Grinnell, Alfred Francis Duggleby, Ernest Emil Johnson, and Clifford Lawrence Larson, civilian internees in Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila. Mr. Grinnell was the spokesman of the Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

"These four American nationals were arrested and imprisoned within the Santo Tomas Internment Camp by the Japanese Military Police on December 23, 1944. No information was ever given to the camp authorities with respect to the charges for which these men were held. Mr. Johnson was removed from the camp on or about December 24, 1944. Messrs. Grinnell, Duggleby and Larson were removed from the camp on January 5, 1945. On December 31, 1944, Mr. John-

son was seen at the Military Police Station at the corner of Corbabitarte and A. Mabini Streets. The other three men were never again seen alive. Their bodies together with ten unidentified corpses were found buried in a field near the headquarters of the Japanese Military Police. The fourteen bodies were wired together in groups of a few each. A medical examination of the bodies determined that death had occurred on or about January 15, 1945.

"In view of the fact that the Japanese Government undertook to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention to civilian internees in so far as those provisions are adaptable, the murder of these American citizens constitutes a flagrant violation of the obligations undertaken by the Japanese Government.

"The United States Government demands that the unwarranted and despotic action of the Japanese authorities concerned be immediately investigated, that those who ordered and committed the acts herein reported shall be brought to full account for their crimes, and that the findings of the investigation and the date of the punishments shall be sent to this Government. The United States Government further demands that the Japanese Government shall take all steps necessary to prevent in any territory under Japanese control a repetition of such barbarous and arbitrary deeds which are in utter disregard of the Japanese Government's commitment to apply the humanitarian standards of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention to interned American nationals in its custody."

ACHESON

In May 1945 the following telegram was sent to the American Legation at Bern:

The Swiss Government should be asked to have its Minister in Tokyo deliver a strong protest to the Japanese Government on the following lines:

Reliable information received by the United States Government indicates that American prisoners of war held by the Japanese must work for long hours on work which has a direct connection with the war. At the naval docks on Tokyo Bay in the vicinity of the Shinagawa station they are compelled to work. They must also work inside the fortifications at Shinagawa. At Osaka and at Tokyo the prisoners are subject

to a harsh and rigid regime causing them physical suffering and involving humiliation. Guards are permitted to beat them.

The United States Government vigorously protests against the treatment given American prisoners of war by the Japanese Government. American prisoners of war are given treatment widely at variance with the Geneva Convention which the Japanese Government undertook to apply to Americans in its hands. Treatment is also at variance with the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 which the Japanese Government ratified. Moreover, the Japanese Government in a memorandum of May 3, 1944, delivered to the United States Government through the Spanish Embassy, stated that it applies the Hague Convention in the treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees.

Article 31 of the Geneva Convention provides that no direct relation with war operations shall be involved in labor which prisoners of war are compelled to do. Article 6 of the Hague Convention states that the work on which prisoners are employed must not be excessive and shall not be connected with the operation of the war. Article 4 of the Hague Convention as well as Article 2 of the Geneva Convention provide that prisoners of war are not in the power of the individuals or the corps who have effected their capture but are in the power of the hostile government and they must be given humane treatment.

The United States Government warns the Japanese Government that the Japanese Government and individuals concerned with the treatment of prisoners of war will be held responsible for their treatment and for failure to comply with the provisions of the Hague Convention and the Geneva Prisoners of War convention. The United States Government demands that the conditions described in this telegram be immediately rectified.

GREW

May 7, 1945.

The Department has received no reports of visits since 1943 by representatives either of the Protecting Power or of the International Red Cross Committee to the following camps in Japan: Kobe City Camp, Hirohata Divisional Camp, Chikko Camp, Kanagawa-Yokohama Camp, Yokohama City Camp, and Hiraoka Camp.

No reports of visits later than those on the dates listed herewith have been received on the following camps: Fukuoka Camps Nos. 12 and 17, April 24-25, 1944, Hakodate Main and Sub Camps, April 28, 1944, Niigata, May 9, 1944, Osaka Sub Camp, No. 1, July 6, 1944, Kawasaki Nos. 2 and 5 July 10, 1944, and Kobe Military Hospital, October 4, 1944.

Judging from reports received, only Omori Camp and Shinagawa Hospital have been visited in 1945.

It is believed that in the Tokyo-Yokohama group, in the Kobe-Osaka group, in the Zentsuji group, in the Fukuoka group, and in the Hakodate group there are prisoner of war camps that have never been officially reported by the Japanese authorities and which therefore have never been visited.

Request Swiss Government to have Gorge make strong representations for protecting Power and International Red Cross Committee representatives to be permitted to visit and to report at once upon all camps in Japan where American prisoners of war may be held. Department is seriously concerned that so many camps have not been visited for a year and also that apparently camps exist in Japan which have never once been visited.

GREW

May 7, 1945.

It was reported to this Government that on October 14, 1944, 18 high ranking officers and two sergeants of the United States Army were transferred from Formosa to Mukden. It was further reported that on November 14, 1944, 127 officers and 36 sergeants and privates were transferred from Formosa to Mukden. The report of the International Red Cross visit to the Mukden Prisoner of War Camp on December 6, 1944, makes no mention of these men and the number of American officers reported to be in the camp at that time is 15. It is evident, therefore, that the officers from Formosa are not at the Prisoner of War Camp in Mukden which the Japanese Government officially reported to this Government. The United States Government urgently desires to know if there is a second prisoner of war camp in Mukden. If such a camp exists, request Gorge to make strong representations to obtain authorization for an immediate visit. If there is not a second prisoner of war camp in Mukden, the United States Government desires to know the where-

abouts of the American officers and men mentioned above.

Request Swiss Government to have Gorge protest most emphatically to the Japanese Government regarding the welfare and whereabouts of the above officer-prisoners of war and demand that an immediate report be made concerning them.

GREW

In May 1945 the Department dispatched the following message to the American Legation at Bern:

Please inform the Swiss Government that the United States Government requests that Gorge transmit to the Japanese Government the following protest:

"In the possession of the United States Government are orders which were issued by the Japanese military authorities. These orders call for the coldly calculated murder in the Philippine Islands of individuals surrendering to or captured by the Japanese military or naval forces. The method and proper time for the execution of these deeds is described. The orders, issued by the Kaki Force Headquarters and Fourteenth Army Headquarters attached to the Ishibashi Unit, bear official seals and are dated January 12 to March 4, 1944. The Ninth Infantry Regiment of the Kaki 6554 Force have reproduced these instructions which enjoin secrecy; the importance of suppressing all proof of the preconceived crimes is emphasized.

"By order of the Japanese military authorities surrendered personnel and captured prisoners of war, with the exception of individuals needed for minute investigation, are to be put to death on the field of battle. Their remains are to be counted with those of soldiers killed in combat.

"It is also explicitly stated in the orders that when it is necessary to take surrendered personnel or prisoners of war into custody for questioning, the local inhabitants must not be aware of it and that the victims are to be put to death at some isolated spot when questioning and investigations have been completed. Adequate measures are to be taken to guarantee absence of police or civilian witnesses and the utmost precautions used to prevent any evidence of the crime. When liquidation has taken place, it will appear that the victims have been sent to some distant area. In order not

to arouse popular sentiment this deception is necessary, the order states callously.

"The United States Government also has in its possession an order of the Doi Unit Headquarters. This order is dated March 1944. In it are instructions to the effect that the Divisional Commander has ordered prisoners to be liquidated but from March 1944 onward they are to be transferred to Regimental Headquarters. They will be dealt with there.

"For these inhuman and barbarous orders which Japanese military authorities have issued and which flagrantly violate the rules of land warfare accepted among civilized nations, the Japanese Government is held responsible by the Government of the United States. Only with the deepest horror can civilized people of the world comprehend a deliberately thought-out policy of such brutality as the orders portray. It is demanded by the United States Government that the Japanese Government undertake to revoke immediately all such orders. Furthermore the United States Government demands that the Japanese Government give effective guarantees that all prisoners now held by the Japanese and all who may be taken at any future date shall be shielded from injury and adequately protected and shall at no time be exposed to the perils of such brutish treatment as these orders enjoin.

"The evil of the officials and of the men, not only those who issued but also those who carried out these orders, is condemned by the United States Government. This Government announces its fixed intention to see that all officers and men as well as all other individuals of whatsoever rank or service who have participated in these inhuman and wicked measures are brought to judgment.

"The Japanese Government is solemnly warned that, if the Japanese military authorities persist in performing the outrages ordered in the instructions, which violate civilization's common laws, or, in violation of the solemn commitments of the Japanese Government, cause helpless prisoners of war to endure other criminally barbarous acts, the American Government will also hold responsible, personally as well as officially, officers and men who engaged therein. They shall be brought to complete and full punishment at the appropriate time."

GREW

May 19, 1945.

Please request Swiss to transmit verbatim to Japanese Government following message:

"The brutal massacre on December 14, 1944, of one hundred and fifty American prisoners of war at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippine Islands, by the personnel of the Ogawa Tai Construction Corps has profoundly shocked the Government and the people of the United States.

"At noon of that day the prisoners who had been detailed to work on a nearby airfield were recalled to camp. Following upon a series of air raid alarms the Japanese guards forced the prisoners into air raid shelters within the camp compound. The shelters were tunnels some seventy-five feet long with openings at each end. About two o'clock in the afternoon fifty to sixty Japanese guards armed with rifles and machine guns and carrying buckets of gasoline and lighted torches, approached the shelters. They emptied the gasoline into the openings of the tunnels and hurled the blazing torches after it. Violent explosions followed. The victims, enveloped in flames and screaming in agony, swarmed from the shelters only to be mowed down by machine guns or attacked with bayonets. Four officers who had sought shelter elsewhere suffered a similar fate. One of them, emerging in flames from his retreat, approached a Japanese officer and pled that the carnage be stopped. He was ruthlessly shot down. In order to insure that no living prisoners remained in the shelters, the guards fired the tunnels with dynamite charges.

"About forty prisoners succeeded in escaping from the compound by throwing themselves over a fifty-foot cliff onto the beach below. Landing barges patrolling the bay and sentries on the shore fired upon them. Many moaning in agony, were buried alive by their captors. One, who had reached the water and struck out to sea, was recaptured and brought back to land where Japanese soldiers, prodding him with bayonets, forced him to walk along the beach. A Japanese guard poured gasoline upon the prisoner's foot and set fire to it. Ignoring his entreaties that he be shot the Japanese soldiers deliberately set fire to his other foot and to both his hands. They mocked and derided him in his suffering and then bayoneted him until he collapsed. Thereupon they poured gasoline over his body and watched the flames devour it.

"Such barbaric behavior on the part of the Japanese armed forces is an offense to all civilized people. The Japanese Government cannot escape responsibility for this crime. The United States Government demands that appropriate punishment be inflicted on all those who directed or participated in it. It expects to receive from the Japanese Government notification that such punishment has been inflicted. The United States Government further demands that the Japanese Government take such action as may be necessary to forestall the repetition of offenses of so heinous a nature and assure the United States Government that such outrages will not again be inflicted upon American prisoners in Japanese custody."

GREW

May 19, 1945.

Please request Swiss Legation to transmit following textually to Japanese Government:

"The United States Government charges the Japanese Government with the wanton murder of George J. Louis at the Los Banos Internment Camp, Philippine Islands, on January 28, 1945.

"Mr. Louis, having left the camp to purchase food was shot, but not (repeat not) fatally, at 6:55 a.m. on January 28 as he was returning to camp. An appeal by internees to remove Mr. Louis to the Camp Hospital was denied by the Japanese authorities. At 7:10 a.m., three internees were summoned to the office of Major Iwanaka, the Camp Commandant, and informed by him that Mr. Louis' execution must be completed, since he had ordered that the guards shoot 'until they kill' any person violating the camp boundaries.

"A Committee of Internees interceded with the Camp Commandant to stay the execution of Mr. Louis but the Commandant was adamant. Mr. Louis, still alive, was carried by guards on an improvised stretcher to a clump of bamboo outside the camp grounds and shot through the head.

"The United States Government most vigorously protests the arbitrary action of Major Iwanaka in carrying out the execution of Mr. Louis as being in direct violation of Articles 47, 50, 51, 52 and 60 through 67 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and a repudiation of the humanitarian standards which the Japanese Government has professed it is maintaining

in its treatment of American nationals in its custody.

"In the early dawn it might be conceivable that the guard could not discern that Mr. Louis was returning to the camp and that the guard fired the first shot believing he was preventing a possible escape. There is no justification, however, for the summary and cold-blooded execution of Mr. Louis an hour and a half later.

"The United States Government demands that Major Iwanaka be brought to full account for this crime and expects that the Japanese Government will notify it of the punishment inflicted upon him."

GREW

May 24, 1945.

Please request Swiss Government to have Gorge deliver textually to Japanese Government the following message:

"The United States Government refers to its protest regarding the massacre of one hundred and fifty prisoners of war at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippine Islands, and further charges that the Japanese Government in its administration of that camp has most shamefully violated its commitment to apply to American prisoners of war in its custody the humanitarian standards of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention. During their incarceration in the camp the prisoners were subjected to the following mistreatment:

"1. The prisoners were given only the most meagre rations. Those foodstuffs which they did receive were often scarcely edible. Despite the inadequacy of their diet, the prisoners were not permitted to pick fruits and coconuts on the trees surrounding the camp.

"2. When two prisoners to allay their hunger picked a papaya from a tree whose branches hung within the camp compound, the Japanese Mess Sergeant Nishitoni broke the left arm of each man with an iron bar.

"3. On another occasion, when a prisoner complained of the food furnished, Nishitoni threw boiling tea at him inflicting third degree burns on his feet. The prisoner received no medical attention.

"4. In December 1942, for the minor offense of rifling a small quantity of food, six prisoners were forced to stand with their arms around

three trunks while the Japanese guard beat them in the small of the back, first with a small iron whip and then with a heavy pole. They were further mauled and beaten by Sergeant Major Tomioko until they became unconscious. The six prisoners were later sent to Manila for trial. No record of the trial was ever communicated to the United States Government.

"5. Japanese Guards commonly employed brutal means to exact the greatest possible work of the men. On one occasion a Japanese Guard struck a prisoner of war on the head with a pick axe handle when he could not meet the unreasonable work demands made upon him.

"6. American prisoners of war were forced to work on the construction of a military airfield from August 1942 to December 14, 1944, and during bombing raids on this military objective were compelled to continue their work.

"7. From the American Red Cross medical supplies received at the camp in January 1944 the prisoners of war received only adhesive tape, gauze and sulfa drugs. All other drugs and medicines were pilfered by the Japanese guards and officers.

"8. Two prisoners who attempted to escape in June 1943 were severely beaten, then taken away and never seen again. The Japanese Commanding Officer of the camp issued an order that for every successful escape by a prisoner of war others would be shot.

"9. During an air raid on November 29, 1944, a prisoner suffered severe concussion of the brain and became paralyzed. The Japanese authorities provided only a handful of cotton in treatment. At the time of the air raid alarm on December 14, 1944, his fellow prisoners carried him on a litter to an air raid shelter where he with the other Americans was massacred.

"The United States Government repeats that it expects the Japanese Government to impose upon those responsible for the maltreatment of American prisoners of war the punishment which their criminal behavior merits and demands that the Japanese Government take all necessary steps to compel its subjects to fulfill the obligations assumed by it to accord humane treatment to prisoners of war.

"The United States Government expects an early reply by the Japanese Government as to the action taken by it to punish the individuals responsible

for the brutal acts described herein and the measures it has taken to prevent similar acts of cruelty in camps in which American nationals are detained."

GREW

June 8, 1945.

Request Gorge to deliver the following message textually to the Japanese Government and to inform the Department of the date of its delivery:

"The United States Government has been reliably informed that the civilian internees in the Shanghai civilian Assembly Centers are in grave danger of starvation. It is reported that the Japanese Government has from the beginning of the year steadily decreased the food deliveries to the Centers. It is reported the internees receive one meal daily consisting of approximately one ounce of meat, occasionally substituted by fish or powdered eggs, three to four ounces of vegetable, one medium-size potato, one small beet and twelve ounces of black bread. The internees receive neither tea nor other beverages nor any other food products than those above mentioned.

"The failure of the Japanese Government to furnish the internees with sufficient food cannot be attributed to food shortages since the supplies of foodstuffs controlled by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai remain plentiful. The Japanese Government, were it so inclined, could arrange to deliver foodstuffs in the amounts required and without delay. Urgent representations have resulted in no improvements by the local Japanese authorities who openly admit the inadequacy of the credits made available by the Japanese Government for provisioning the camps.

"The Japanese Government entered into a solemn obligation by agreement with the Government of the United States to observe the humane standards of the Geneva Convention in the treatment of civilian internees and prisoners of war in its custody. By its refusal to permit the repatriation of American nationals it has further obligated itself to safeguard them from starvation and death.

"The Government of the United States calls again upon the Japanese Government to carry out its agreement to observe the humane standards of the Geneva Convention and to give effect to its many public and solemn declarations to the nations and peoples of the world that it is ac-

cording humane treatment to the civilian internees and prisoners of war in its custody.

"The United States Government demands that the Japanese Government without delay put forth exceptional efforts to remedy the grave food situation in the civilian assembly centers at Shanghai and in any other civilian or prisoner of war camps where these conditions may prevail, at present unknown to this Government. The United States Government demands the Japanese Government's solemn assurance that this has been done.

"Should the Japanese Government continue to deprive civilian internees and prisoners of war in its custody of the food necessary to safeguard them from starvation and maintain them in health, the United States Government hereby solemnly declares that it will hold personally and officially responsible for this crime all of the officials of the Japanese Government, regardless of position or status, who have participated therein either through neglect or from wilful intent and will in due course bring them to judgment. It solemnly declares that it will visit upon all such individuals the punishment which is their due."

GREW

Concerning Pearl Harbor Investigation

The Secretary of State at his press and radio conference on September 4 pointed out in answer to a question relating to the Pearl Harbor investigation that the Army Board of high-ranking officers was assigned by the Secretary of War to determine whether there was any dereliction of duty by the Army, enlisted, commissioned, or civilian personnel, or whether there was a lack of alertness on the part of those under the jurisdiction of the War Department. He asserted that the Army Board had gone beyond its jurisdiction in criticizing the Secretary of State for his policy-making and policy-execution. He said that the letter he had issued from Secretary Hull to Secretary Stimson¹ was sufficient to demonstrate the inaccuracy of the characterization by the Board of

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 2, 1945, p. 302.

Secretary Hull's activities as constituting an ultimatum. The Secretary said that the thing that impressed him about the matter was that as far as he knew it was the first time in the history of this Government that a Board of Army officers had undertaken to criticize the civilian policy-making

officials of the Government. He declared that he thought that investigation of the conduct of the foreign policy of Secretary of State Hull should be left to Congress and that it was very unwise for a Board of Army officers to undertake to criticize Mr. Hull.

Restoration to Private Channels of Certain United States Exports to France

[Released to the press September 7]

The French Provisional Government has announced in the *Journal Officiel* that henceforth a restricted amount of exports from the United States to France will again be possible through private trade. Although, until further notice, these transactions will be limited in number and value, they constitute the first step toward the resumption of trade between the two countries through private commercial channels.

For the time being, France will continue to purchase through its missions the bulk of its imports from the United States. Because of shipping difficulties and the general deficiencies in Europe, the French Provisional Government feels that the execution of its extensive reconstruction program requires supervision by governmental authorities and an impetus which only these authorities can give.

Transactions through private trade channels, in order to receive approval, must contribute to this reconstruction program. Consequently, importers in France are required to obtain import licenses from the French authorities. Exporters in the United States are therefore advised to make certain that the appropriate French import licenses have been issued before consummating their export transactions.

The categories of commodities for which the French authorities will issue such licenses are as follows:

1. Manufactured products (exclusive of industrial equipment, machine tools, agricultural machinery, and trucks) weighing for a complete shipment less than 5 metric tons and valued at less than \$20,000

2. Spare parts of all kinds

3. Certain raw materials and articles specifically intended to enter into the production of commodities to be exported from France

4. Seeds

5. Animals for breeding

United States exporters should clearly note that the mere fact that a given commodity comes within the categories stated above is not sufficient to enable the importer in France to obtain an import license. He is also required to justify, to the satisfaction of the French authorities, that the goods are of primary necessity to the economy of France and its reconstruction and, for numbers (1), (2), (4), and (5) above, are also part of the French civilian import program for procurement in the United States.

If these conditions are met the license will be granted. The importer is then assured:

1. That the goods will be admitted into France;

2. That he will obtain the foreign exchange necessary to pay the exporter in the United States. The payment for imports from the United States will be made through the usual banking and commercial channels, according to the conditions given under Avis No. 35 of Office des Changes, published in the *Journal Officiel* of April 15, 1945;

3. That shipping space from the United States will be made available. Private trade shipments from the United States licensed by the French Government will be coordinated by the French Supply Council in the United States and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Excerpts From

Message of the President to the Congress¹

[Released to the press by the White House September 6]

18. LEND-LEASE AND POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

With the arrival of V-J Day lend-lease aid has practically come to an end. It was always understood that it would come to an end at that time. Immediately after Japan accepted the terms of unconditional surrender, I instructed the Foreign Economic Administrator to advise promptly all governments that deliveries of supplies under lend-lease would cease on V-J Day.

I also directed the Administrator in advance of the actual termination of lend-lease deliveries on V-J Day to enter into immediate negotiations with the receiving governments for the purchase of all goods in the pipe line or in storage. These negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

In due time we must consider the settlement of the lend-lease obligations which have been incurred during the course of the war. We must recognize that it will not be possible for our Allies to pay us dollars for the overwhelming portion of the lend-lease obligations which they have incurred. But this does not mean that all lend-lease obligations are to be canceled. We shall seek under the procedure prescribed in the Lend-Lease Act and in subsequent agreements with other governments to achieve settlements of our wartime lend-lease relations which will permit generally a sound world-wide economy and will contribute to international peace and our own national security.

We must turn from economic cooperation in war to economic cooperation in peace. We have taken steps to carry out the Bretton Woods proposals for an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank. We are preparing to extend the operations of the Export-Import Bank. Our objective is to enable the peace-loving nations of the world to become self-supporting in a world of expanding freedom and rising standards of living.

Further legislation is also necessary. If we are

to avoid the maintenance of governmental monopoly of international credit, the Johnson act must be repealed. Private loans on a sane basis are an essential adjunct to the operations of the Export-Import and International Bank operations.

I am directing the executive agencies to give full weight to foreign requirements in determining the need for maintaining domestic and export controls and priorities.

We have already solemnly stated that we will do all that is reasonably possible to help war-torn countries to get back on their feet. I am sure that the Congress will wish the Government to live up to that pledge.

Further legislative action is needed in connection with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. I recommend that the Congress fulfil the commitment already made by appropriating the remaining \$550,000,000 granted by the Congress for United States participation.

The Council Meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has just been brought to a successful conclusion. At that meeting our delegate found the need for an additional contribution from all participating countries, to enable the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to complete its work in Europe and Asia. On his motion, the council voted to recommend to member countries a further contribution. Our own share will amount to approximately \$1,350,000,000. I am confident that you will find this request for an additional authorization and appropriation fully justified, and I ask for prompt examination and consideration of the request.

In meeting the needs of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, surplus military and lend-lease goods will be used to the fullest possible extent.

¹ Read before the Senate and House of Representatives on Sept. 6, 1945.

Finally, I foresee the need for additional interim lending power to insure a rapid and successful transition to peacetime world trade. Appropriate recommendations will be made to the Congress on this matter when we have completed the exploratory conversations already begun with our associates. We wish to maintain the flow of supplies without interruption. Accordingly, I have directed the executive agencies to complete their conversations and studies at the earliest possible moment. I ask the Congress for speedy consideration of the recommendations when they are made.

20. SALE OF SHIPS

Prompt resumption of the normal operation of our merchant marine to expedite the reestablishment of our foreign trade is a major part of general reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy. The Maritime Commission has already received numerous inquiries and applications from potential purchasers of ships at home and abroad for private ownership and operation.

It is recommended that suitable legislation to permit such sales be expedited so that the uncertainty about the disposal of our large surplus tonnage may be removed. In this way, American shipping companies may undertake commercial operation as rapidly as ships can be released from Government control, and the foreign market can also be used for selling those vessels which are in excess of the needs of our postwar American merchant marine and national defense.

21. STOCKPILING OF STRATEGIC MATERIAL

One of the costliest lessons of our unpreparedness for this war was the great danger involved in depending upon foreign sources for supplies of raw materials necessary in times of national emergency. The United States should never again permit itself to be placed in a position where its defense may be jeopardized by the fact that it has been cut off from the source of strategic raw materials.

I recommend that the Congress enact legislation to bring about the acquisition and retention of stockpiles of materials in which we are naturally deficient but which are necessary to supply the needs of the Nation for its defense.

In this hour of victory over our enemies abroad, let us now resolve to use all our efforts and energies to build a better life here at home and a better world for generations to come.

The Congress has played its full part in shaping the domestic and foreign policies which have won this victory and started us on the road to lasting peace.

The Congress, I know, will continue to play its patriotic part in the difficult years ahead. We face the future together with confidence—that the job, the full job, can and will be done.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 6, 1945.

Ratification of the Charter of the United Nations

Dominican Republic

[Released to the press September 5]

On September 4 Emilio García Godoy, Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, deposited with the Department of State the Dominican instrument of ratification of the Charter of the United Nations and the annexed Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Dominican Republic is thus the third nation to complete action necessary to bring the Charter into force.

Nicaragua

[Released to the press September 7]

Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Ambassador of Nicaragua, on September 6 deposited with the Department of State the Nicaraguan instrument of ratification of the Charter of the United Nations and the annexed Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Nicaragua was the first nation to ratify the Charter, having completed that action on July 6, and is the fourth to deposit an instrument of ratification.

The instrument of ratification is a most attractive document, bound in soft white leather, and includes the printed text in Spanish of the Charter and the President's ratification.

Removal of Alien Enemies

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 4067 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (50 U.S.C. 21) makes provision relative to the restraint and removal from the United States of alien enemies in the interest of the public safety;

WHEREAS the Congress by joint resolutions approved by the President on December 8 and 11, 1941, and June 5, 1942, declared the existence of a state of war between the United States on the one hand and Japan, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania on the other hand;

WHEREAS in accordance with Resolution XVII of the Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro adopted on January 28, 1942, and subsequently by undertakings based upon Resolution XX of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense adopted at Montevideo on May 21, 1943, there has been assumed by the Government of the United States responsibility for the restraint and repatriation of certain dangerous alien enemies sent to the United States from other of the American republics in the interest of the security of the Western Hemisphere;

WHEREAS by Resolution VII of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace adopted at Mexico City on March 8, 1945, the American republics recommended the adoption of measures to prevent any person whose deportation was deemed necessary for reasons of security of the continent from further residing in this hemisphere, if such residence would be prejudicial to the future security or welfare of the Americas;

WHEREAS I find it necessary in the light of the commitments of the Government and in the interest of national defense and public safety to prescribe regulations additional and supplemental to all other regulations affecting the restraint and removal of alien enemies in order to cover the case of the persons above referred to:

Now, THEREFORE, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the aforesaid

section of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the following regulations, additional and supplemental to all other regulations affecting the restraint and removal of Alien enemies:

All alien enemies now within the continental limits of the United States (1) who were sent here from other American republics for restraint and repatriation pursuant to international commitments of the United States Government and for the security of the United States and its associated powers and (2) who are within the territory of the United States without admission under the immigration laws are, if their continued residence in the Western Hemisphere is deemed by the Secretary of State prejudicial to the future security or welfare of the Americas as prescribed in Resolution VII of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, subject upon the order of the Secretary of State to removal to destinations outside the limits of the Western Hemisphere in territory of the enemy governments to which or to the principles of which they have adhered. The Department of Justice and all other appropriate agencies of the United States Government are directed to render assistance to the Secretary of State in the prompt effectuation of such orders of removal.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventieth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON

Acting Secretary of State.

Appointment of Deputy Representative on Preparatory Commission

The appointment by President Truman of Adai E. Stevenson as Deputy United States Representative on the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, with the rank of Minister, was announced by the Presidential Press Secretary, Charles Ross, on September 5.

Japanese Surrender Documents

Imperial Rescript

PROCLAMATION

Accepting the terms set forth in Declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26th, 1945 at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, We have commanded the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign on Our behalf the Instrument of Surrender presented by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to issue General Orders to the Military and Naval Forces in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. We command all Our people forthwith to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and faithfully to carry out all the provisions of Instrument of Surrender and the General Orders issued by the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters hereunder.

This second day of the ninth month of the twentieth year of Syōwa.

Seal of
the
Emperor

HIROHITO

NARUHIKO-Ō

Prime Minister

MAMORU SHIGEMITSU

Minister for Foreign Affairs

IWAO YAMAZAKI

Minister for Home Affairs

JUICHI TSUSHIMA

Minister of Finance

SADAMU SHIMOMURA

Minister of War

MITSUMASA YONAI

Minister of Navy

CHUZO IWATA

Minister of Justice

TAMON MAEDA

Minister of Education

KENZO MATSUMURA

Minister of Welfare

KOTARO SENGOKU

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

CHIKUHEI NAKAJIMA

Minister of Commerce and Industry

NAOTO KOBIYAMA

Minister of Transportation

FUMIMARO KONOE

Minister without Portfolio

TAKETORA OGATA

Minister without Portfolio

BINSHIRO OBATA

Minister without Portfolio

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Signatures to document, p. 364, signed on the U. S. S. *Missouri*, are of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu of the Imperial General Staff, and for the United Nations the signatures are of Gen. Douglas MacArthur for the Allied Powers, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for the United States, Gen.

Hsu Yung-Ch'ang for China, Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser for the United Kingdom, Lt. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko for the Soviet Union, Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey for Australia, Col. L. Moore Cosgrave for Canada, Gen. Jacques Le Clerc for France, Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich for the Netherlands, and Air Vice Marshal Leonard M. Isitt for New Zealand.

Credentials of the Japanese Delegates

Translation.

HIROHITO,

By the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty changeless through ages eternal,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting!

We do hereby authorise Yoshiji Umezumi, Zyo-sanmi, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Second Class of the Imperial Military Order of the Golden Kite, to attach his signature by command and in behalf of Ourselves and Our Imperial General Headquarters unto the Instrument of Surrender which is required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be signed.

In witness whereof, We have hereunto set Our signature and caused the Great Seal of the Empire to be affixed.

Given at Our Palace in Tōkyō, this first day of the ninth month of the twentieth year of Syōwa, being the two thousand six hundred and fifth year from the Accession of the Emperor Zinmu.

Seal of
the
Empire

HIROHITO.

YOSHIIRO UMEZUMI
*Chief of the General Staff
of the Imperial Japanese
Army*

SOEMU TOYODA
*Chief of the General Staff
of the Imperial Japanese
Navy*

Translation.

HIROHITO,

By the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty changeless through ages eternal,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting!

We do hereby authorise Mamoru Shigemitsu, Zyo-sanmi, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun to attach his signature by command and in behalf of Ourselves and Our Government unto the Instrument of Surrender which is required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be signed.

In witness whereof, We have hereunto set Our signature and caused the Great Seal of the Empire to be affixed.

Given at Our Palace in Tōkyō, this first day of the ninth month of the twentieth year of Syōwa, being the two thousand six hundred and fifth year from the Accession of the Emperor Zinmu.

Seal of
the
Empire

HIROHITO.

NARUHIKO-Ō
Prime Minister

INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER



We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

Signed at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0908
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945

重光葵

By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan
and the Japanese Government.

梅津美治郎

By Command and in behalf of the Japanese
Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0908 I
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945,
for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interests of the other
United Nations at war with Japan.

Douglas MacArthur

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

W. H. H. H. H.

United States Representative

徐永昌

Republic of China Representative

Bruce Fraser

United Kingdom Representative

Soviet-Socialist Republics

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Representative

H. A. Blamey

Commonwealth of Australia Representative

Charles Fogarty

Dominion of Canada Representative

Leclerc

Provisional Government of the French
Republic Representative

W. H. H. H.

Kingdom of the Netherlands Representative

Lemane de Lait

Dominion of New Zealand Representative

Exchange of Specialists and Distinguished Leaders In the Western Hemisphere

BY FRANCIS J. COLLIGAN¹

CHARLES SUMNER, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in Lincoln's administration, wrote these words to Louis Agassiz when he was about to leave for Brazil:

"You are a naturalist, but you are a patriot also. Plead for our country to the end that its rights may be understood."

Agassiz succeeded in doing so, and similar men who have followed him southward have continued to add to the well of good-will toward the United States which in recent years has risen rapidly.

The exchange of specialists and distinguished leaders in the arts, sciences, and professions is now a well-established feature of the program of the Department of State for the promotion of inter-American cultural cooperation.

In every attempt at international cooperation, meetings of minds are achieved best by meetings of men. Substitutes for meetings, from papyrus to television, may do very well for certain purposes. There are times, however, when, like our current "meat substitutes", they only sharpen the taste and whet the appetite for the real thing. International conferences are obvious examples of a habit, age-old and elemental, of personally hurdling boundaries to swap information and techniques, to share problems, plans, and ideals. This habit has marked professional men, research scholars, artists, and intellectuals even more than statesmen.

¹ Mr. Colligan is Head of Leaders and Professors Section, American Republics Branch, Division of Cultural Cooperation, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

When the Department of State started a systematic, long-term program to encourage the exchange of specialists and distinguished leaders between the United States and the other American republics, it was following a time-honored pattern. Among the nations of the Americas, even before they officially proclaimed themselves "good neighbors", such a pattern had long been forming. In 1847 and again in 1865-1868, for example, Domingo Sarmiento, the great teacher-president of Argentina, observed the American educational system at first hand and consulted with its outstanding representatives. About the same time, Louis Agassiz, the Harvard scientist and educator, traveled to Brazil to study glacial drift and to explore the Amazon. Since their day, other scholars, writers, and professional leaders have followed them, often with the support of universities, professional organizations, and philanthropic foundations. Their articles and books, their lectures and teaching, and their personal ties with other American nationals helped considerably to break the soil in which public support of the good-neighbor policy was to grow. What the Department of State has done has been to facilitate and increase this intellectual traffic which, although productive, had been limited and somewhat sporadic. This program is accomplished by offering information and services and, when necessary, grants-in-aid to meet unusual expenses.

The Department first provided for such exchanges in 1940, and they proved of such importance that during the war it carried them on, despite shortages of ships and planes and personnel, and even extended them.

What has been accomplished in those war years and what is foreshadowed for days of peace are suggested by the activities of the past year (July

1, 1944-June 30, 1945).² During that time 164 persons from the United States and 89 from South and Central America were awarded grants for professional visits to the other American republics or the United States. These numbers are modest ones. Behind them, however, there is a story—one that is gratifying and rewarding in terms of inter-American cooperation and friendship. Part of the story, at least, may be read in an account of who the grantees were, what they represented, and what they did.

Almost half of those from the other American republics—46 to be exact—are directors and outstanding professors in universities and research institutes, public officials charged with cultural and social-welfare programs, and prominent members of civic and professional organizations. As distinguished representatives of the cultural life of their 19 respective countries, they spent about three months in the United States observing the latest United States developments in the arts, sciences, and professions, trading data with United States colleagues and establishing or renewing contacts with professional organizations. Dr. Héctor Ormachea Zalles, for example, as president of the new 18-story skyscraper university in the skyscraping capital of La Paz, Bolivia, studied the organization and administration of American universities. Dr. Guillermo Almenara, director of the National Social Insurance Fund and of public hospitals in Peru, took notes on the construction and management of hospitals here, arranging at the same time for the purchase of ambulances and surgical equipment. Dr. Edmundo Vasconcelos, chairman of the department of clinical surgery of the School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo, Brazil, whose textbook on amputations has recently been translated into English, lectured before various medical groups, observed numerous operations in hospitals in this country, and arranged for the translation into Portuguese of selected medical texts. Dr. Jorge Aguayo, assistant director of the library of the University of Habana, Cuba, acted as consultant to the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress. Mr. Guillermo Jones, Uruguayan architect and city planner of Quito, Ecuador, arranged an exhibit of his plan in the Metropolitan Museum in New York and contributed to a brochure of the Museum on the religious architecture of the same city. Such programs are typical of the activities of all the grantees, who were led by their interests

into every corner of the country, into power plants and physics laboratories, harbor installations and experiment stations, newspaper offices, libraries, and universities.

Such interests suggest how wide their contacts spread in the United States. Eleven were leaders in public service and social welfare; 13, in medicine, public health, and the biological sciences; 8, in education and librarianship; 6, in agriculture and allied sciences; 4, in engineering, architecture, and the physical sciences; 2, in journalism, broadcasting, and publishing; and 2, in the arts and humanities. Through the acquaintances they made professionally they caught glimpses of the way of life that is the common denominator of our culture and by lecturing before general groups they increased our own awareness of the ways of life they so aptly represent. Wherever they visited they were received not as sightseers but as coworkers, as men who were here both to learn and to teach.

Especially notable, from this point of view, are the six professors who accepted appointments as visiting professors in United States colleges and universities—two from Mexico and one each from Argentina, Cuba, Guatemala, and Uruguay. One, Dr. Alfredo Gálvez Suárez, the distinguished artist and critic and recently appointed Ambassador to Cuba, exhibited at the University of New Mexico a valuable collection of Guatemalan arts and crafts. Another, Dr. Alfonso Castiello of Mexico City, while teaching at Loyola University at Chicago for four months, gave 21 popular lectures before such groups as the Pan American Council of Chicago, the Chicago Association of Teachers of Spanish, and the Northwestern University Spanish Club. A third, Dr. Julio Rodríguez Fabregat, after lecturing at a summer session at Mills College at Oakland, California, with a grant from the Department of State, taught at the University of Illinois, toured every inch of the Abraham Lincoln country gleaning data for a prospective biography, and broadcast news commentary to Latin America for the Columbia Broadcasting System, covering in the course of his work the conferences of Mexico City and of San Francisco.

² For earlier activities, see *The Cultural Cooperation Program 1938-1943* (Department of State publication 2137). This account does not include similar exchanges effected by such agencies of the Office of Inter-American Affairs as the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Inter-American Educational Foundation.

The other grantees served in the University of Michigan, Webster Groves College at Kirkwood, Missouri, and Trinidad Junior College in Colorado. They conducted regular courses in art, Spanish, and the humanities, but their energy and enthusiasm overflowed their classrooms to mix with the life of the campus and of the community. It is hoped that peace will shortly bring more of them to add to the cosmopolitanism which characterizes our institutions of higher learning.

Other grants have enabled neighboring Americans to study in the United States rather than to teach. Twenty-four grants were awarded to advanced students from 10 countries who, having completed graduate courses in United States-sponsored universities with outstanding success, were recommended by the Institute of International Education and by the Office of Education for three months of field work in clinics, laboratories, experiment stations, and other centers in order to round out their notions of professional practice in the United States. Fourteen additional grants for a similar purpose were delegated to the Institute. Grants were awarded also to three groups of outstanding teachers of English who traveled here to perfect their knowledge of English, to add to their professional experience, and to establish lasting contacts with foreign-language teachers here. Eight from Mexico and 8 from Cuba were selected by the educational authorities of their own countries, and 10 from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru were honor graduates of special summer sessions in the United States cultural institutes in those countries. In the United States, under a plan administered by the United States Office of Education, the grantees spent about six weeks at Mills College, Ohio State, or Indiana University, where they studied intensively English phonetics, teaching methods, and American civilization. Thereafter they taught Spanish classes in high schools and lectured before civic groups in such cities as Edwardsville, Charleston, and Crystal Lake, Illinois; Hamilton, Ohio; Nashville, Tennessee; Baltimore, Maryland; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and New York, New York. The hospitality that marked their stay gave them a direct insight into the way of life of homes and communities in the United States. Homeward bound, they made brief visits to points of cultural and historic interest. Such a program, of course, not only should advance them professionally but also should enrich their knowledge of the life of

which our language is a part and the culture which our literature reflects. The contribution that they can make to inter-American understanding is obvious.

All this professional traffic runs, of course, two ways: south as well as north. Our neighbors to the south, as teachers of English, have studied here, so our teachers of Spanish have studied there. With small supplementary grants to help with unusual expenses, 110 of them attended the Spanish Language Institute of the National University of Mexico. These grants, for the purpose of encouraging an outstanding inter-American project which the United States Office of Education is actively supporting, were given on the recommendation of the Office and the directors of the Institute to teachers who had been selected from school systems in all parts of the country. The Institute, with its faculty of Mexican specialists and its location in the capital city, offers the teachers during the summer months a splendid professional opportunity. They practice what they teach; they broaden their appreciation of Spanish-American life; and they return to their schools prepared to enrich the Spanish studies taught in this country—a matter of special significance today when “area studies” underscore a growing awareness that a foreign language is something more vital than a string of ready-made phrases in textbooks.

Somewhat similar cultural dividends should accrue from the grants to 10 United States specialists and experts who made surveys or acted as consultants to agencies and institutions in the other republics.³ Their fields of specialization ranged from music to philology and from price control to pest control. Three acted as consultants in biochemistry, economics, and agriculture to governmental departments in Brazil, Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, and Colombia. Notable among this group of American specialists is Dr. Herbert Bolton, professor emeritus of Latin American history at the University of California at Berkeley, who spent considerable time in Mexico City this summer where he organized a seminar in the *archivo nacional*, conferred with well-known Mexican his-

³ These figures do not include the loans to the other governments of specialists who are employees of the United States Government under the provisions of the act of May 3, 1939 (Public Law 63, 76th Cong.). Detailed information regarding such loans will be found in *Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation With the American Republics* (Department of State publication 2248).

torians on the organization of archives, and was awarded the title of *profesor extraordinario* by the National University of Mexico.

Eight of these specialists were on leave from United States universities which, despite their own personnel problems during the war, willingly lent their support to such exchanges. The large number of our professors who conducted regular courses in universities in the other republics during the past year represents, in fact, a striking development of the program. From 1940 to 1944, the Department made about 50 grants to enable professors to accept such appointments. During the past year alone the number of United States specialists aided amounted to 44. This increase is especially meaningful when one realizes that grants are usually made only for visiting professorships that have been requested by the host universities. It is heightened by the number of requests—more than 40—which for lack of funds could not be granted. Since most of these were accompanied by offers from the universities to pay the visitors the same salaries their own professors receive (the Department's grants cover travel and the differences between United States and foreign salary standards and monetary values), it is clear that such a movement southward is not a cultural "invasion" but simply a warm response to an offer of intellectual fellowship.

The fields which such professors represent indicate fairly well the breadth of the other American republics' interest in United States cultural life: engineering, architecture, and the physical sciences claim 10; the humanities and the fine arts, 15; public services and social welfare, 8; the English language and American literature, 7; medicine and public health, 2; and the agricultural sciences, 2. Several teachers served for short terms in summer sessions, notable among them the field school of the Texas State College for Women in Saltillo, Mexico, and that conducted jointly in Mexico City by the Universities of Texas, New Mexico, and Michigan, and the National University of Mexico. Others gave special series of lectures: Dr. Garrett Birkhoff, of Harvard University, for example, who spent four months at the Institute of Higher Mathematics in Mexico City; Dr. Clay Huff, of the University of Chicago, who lectured on parasitology at the Institute of Public Health and Tropical Diseases in the same city; and Dr. Irwin Edman, of Columbia University, who interpreted

American civilization in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

More and more of them, however, are staying longer in the countries where they teach. Seventeen are spending a full academic year abroad, and none is confining himself to classroom or laboratory. Dr. Morton Zabel, of Loyola University, Chicago, is publishing in Portuguese his lectures on American literature at the University of Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Verle Annis, of the University of Southern California, is preparing a comprehensive volume on the architecture of the colonial city of Antigua at the University of San Carlos, Guatemala City. Dr. E. W. Lindstrom, of Iowa State College, is directing experiments in corn-breeding at the College of Agriculture of the National University of Colombia at Medellín. Mr. Jack Bradshaw, of Seattle, is gathering case materials for the School of Business Administration of the Gimnasio Moderno in Bogotá.

Teaching, writing, and undertaking research, all these professors make friends and lasting contacts for themselves, their home universities, their professional societies, and the people of the United States. This making of friends for the United States is, in fact, the usual by-product of the travel abroad which the Department of State has encouraged and aided.

These exchanges, however briefly sketched, suggest other significant features of the program. First of all, it is authentically cooperative. It is supported by governments and by the peoples and institutions that they represent. Agencies and institutions grant leaves of absence to the travelers. Public and private agencies in the countries which they visit welcome and assist them. In the United States, for example, during six months of 1945, 174 individuals and groups outside of Washington took care of 40 of the Department's grantees from South and Central America. Prominent among them are the inter-American centers developed by private initiative and the Office of Inter-American Affairs into a kind of system that stretches from New England to Southern California. Schools and universities are also conspicuous among institutions that play hosts to these visitors. This hospitality is reciprocated in the reception of United States grantees abroad. Both national and United States-sponsored institutions support the field schools in Mexico. Professional associates, university professors, and students accord our professors and specialists the prestige which is tradi-

tional among them and besiege them with requests for lectures and with *fiestas* and *agasajos*. The Department of State keeps in close touch with other government agencies and with private organizations in this country, notably with research councils, philanthropic foundations, and educational institutions, and, through its cultural-relations officers in United States missions, with similar groups abroad. It leans heavily upon the advice and experience of these organizations and endeavors in turn to serve them effectively. Without such cooperation, the program would be fruitless.

The broad range of specialization that the grantees represent is as good an indication as any that the program is a useful one. With a knowledge of problems and movements in other countries quickened and refreshed, the grantees, on returning home, frequently plunge forthwith into the development of intercultural projects—the exchange of other specialists, for example, or the translation of a much needed scientific text or the training of additional teachers to meet the demand for a knowledge of our languages. Often they stimulate similar trips on the part of their colleagues or joint meetings and conferences to be undertaken by private organizations. Always, in one way or another, they broaden the channels of systematic professional communication between our nations. Moreover, what they take home with them they share widely with their fellow citizens. The child-welfare expert who has found something of value in the organization of children's clinics and applies it to his own work is benefiting countless children of his homeland. The professor who has taught finance abroad shares with classes in his home university the economic data which he has collected. They are all, broadly speaking, public servants and, when they go home again in every nation of this Hemisphere and in every part of the United States, they sow widely what they have gathered in their travels.

Nor do they limit themselves to their own professional circles. Mr. Aubrey Gates, Associate Director of Agricultural Extension for the State of Arkansas, announced last June that since his return from Central and South America in February he had discussed his South American observations before more than 70 civic organizations, clubs, and farm groups and that he had been obliged to decline 100 additional invitations. Such is the demand of Americans for a better knowledge of

their neighbors and the effort that grantees make to satisfy it.

Those who return to their homes in the other republics participate in similar group discussions. In fact, the evidence nearest at hand of the value of these grants is the large number of articles and lectures that they inspire. In discussing their experiences, the grantees reveal even in their professional shoptalk an understanding and appreciation of the nation which they have visited which has been created or renewed by immediate and personal acquaintance with the men who, for them, represent it. The reaction of many persons from the United States and from the other American republics whose international contacts have been initiated by these awards could well be expressed in the words of Sarmiento when he wrote of his visit to the United States:

"My journey was then like that of Marco Polo. I discovered a new world and I never renounced it . . ."

This mood and the good-will toward other peoples that it engenders cannot be created by public decrees or conjured up by streamlined promotion. It grows as men of different nations find in one another values that they can admire, differences that they can respect, and plans and purposes that they can share. It can be nourished especially by the interchange of scientists, artists, writers, and scholars whose work feeds on differences, thrives on competition, and fights vigorously on behalf of human values. Amid global war, such men have helped support the structure of inter-American friendship and peace.

Concerning Soviet Claim to Kurile Islands and Sakhalin

At the Secretary's press conference on September 4, a question was asked regarding this Government's position toward the Soviet claim to the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin. The Secretary replied that although it was a matter to be settled in the future the United States Government was not opposed to the position of Russia with reference to the islands, adding in answer to a second question that the United States and the Soviet Union would reach an agreement without much difficulty on the question.

International Council of Scientific Unions Brussels and Cambridge

BY ESTHER C. BRUNAUER¹

I

THE WORLD WAR OF 1914-18 gave a great impetus to scientific research; it also created a movement for simpler yet stronger and more widespread organization of the scientists and scientific work of different nations. A profusion of international societies and committees already existed, but many were small and there was a considerable duplication of functions and membership. For example, 32 separate organizations dealt with as many different phases of astronomy, and 5 international chemical societies were organized. Moreover, as the war went on many scientists in the Allied countries wanted to prevent Germany from regaining her former strong position in scientific organizations, the French and Belgians being especially determined not to enter into personal contact with German scholars who had condoned their country's military and foreign policies.

The first steps toward the establishment of the International Research Council, which later became the International Council of Scientific Unions, were taken at the Inter-Allied Conference on International Scientific Organizations which met in London at the invitation of the Royal Society, beginning on October 9, 1918. Eight countries, including the principal Allies, were represented. The problem of post-war contact with the scientists of Germany and the other Central Powers was dealt with in resolutions recommending that Allied scientists withdraw from existing international organizations and form new ones which the neutrals would also be asked to join.

The American Delegation to the London conference presented a plan for the establishment of an International Research Council, prepared by the National Academy of Sciences of the United

States. The plan suggested that each country set up or recognize a central scientific body, one of whose principal functions would be to represent its nation on the International Research Council. At the same time, international unions would be organized in the major scientific fields under the auspices and general administrative control of the Council, and the national sections of these unions would be coordinated by the national research councils or academies.

At the invitation of the Academy of Sciences, a second conference was held in Paris several weeks later (Nov. 26-29). The delegates to that conference provisionally constituted the International Research Council. A provisional executive committee was formed to get the Council regularly constituted and to proceed with the organization of the separate scientific unions. Tentative statutes were adopted for the International Astronomical Union and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, and plans were made for organizing the International Chemistry Union.

The International Research Council and the three unions so far set up were inaugurated at a conference in Brussels, July 18-28, 1919. Twelve countries were represented, as well as a wide range of scientific interests. The statutes of the Council were approved, but it was provided that they should expire at the end of 12 years. Additional Allied countries and several neutral countries were invited to join the Council and the unions; the Central Powers were excluded by a reference in

¹ Mrs. Brunauer is an assistant on international organization in the Division of International Organization Affairs, Office of Special Political Affairs, Department of State. The section of this article dealing with United States membership was prepared in collaboration with Lyle L. Schmitter of the Division of International Conferences, Department of State.

the membership provisions to the resolution of the London conference.

Besides agreeing on the statutes of the Unions of Astronomy, of Chemistry, and of Geodesy and Geophysics, the Brussels conference made plans and drafted provisional statutes for Unions of Mathematics, Physics, Scientific Radio, Geography, Geology, Biology and Medicine, and Bibliography. The Geological Union and the Union for Bibliography have never materialized, and the Mathematics Union disappeared when the Council was reorganized in 1931. Biology and medicine were separated later; the Union of Biological Sciences was developed and still exists, but the projected Union of Medical Sciences was never established.

During the life of the first statutes of the International Research Council the most important developments were the growth and stabilization of the separate scientific unions and the struggle to admit the former enemy countries to the Council and the unions.

The problem of the admission of Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria was brought up at every meeting of the Council until the prohibitions against those countries were removed from the statutes at a special session in 1926. The neutrals started the movement before the second assembly in 1922. By 1925 they were joined by Great Britain and the United States. Belgium, France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia led the opposition and mustered enough votes to prevent a change in the membership regulations. In 1926 the admission of Germany to the League of Nations changed the situation. However, after the statutes were amended and the four excluded countries were invited, only Bulgaria and Hungary joined. The German scientists declined on the grounds that governments played too large a role in the Council. Later, Germany joined the Unions of Geodesy and Geophysics, Chemistry, Radio, and Geography. Austria joined neither the Council nor any of the unions.

In accord with the stated purpose, "to direct international scientific activity in subjects which do not fall within the purview of any existing international associations", the Council in 1922 authorized the establishment of the Committee to Investigate Relations between Solar and Terrestrial Phenomena. This Committee was created on the recommendation of the Astronomical Union, which sought the cooperation especially of the

Geophysical Union and the Scientific Radio Union. It is an agency of the Council and is subsidized by it.

The Council has set up two other major committees. In 1932 the Executive Committee approved the appointment of a Committee on Instruments and Methods of Research which was expected to have affiliated national committees in the member countries. However, by 1937 it was found that the separate unions and national councils had developed their own facilities for the study of this subject and that a general committee could contribute very little. Therefore it was dissolved. The second, the Committee on Science and Its Social Relations, established in 1937, is still in existence. The decision to set it up was a result of the impact of the national and international political and economic crises of the 1930's on the lives and activities of intellectual workers in all fields.

The statutes of the Council were revised in 1931 when the convention adopted in 1919 expired. The name of the organization was changed to the International Council of Scientific Unions. The change of name reflected the growing international importance of the separate scientific unions as compared with the national academies and research councils. The most important differences between the statutes of 1931 and 1919 are related to this development. Unions were given larger representation on the Executive Committee, and it was provided that they should be represented directly in the Assembly as well. Also, the unions were left free to accept as members national committees in their respective fields from countries that did not belong to the Council. Most countries in which significant scientific work was being done belonged already to the Council, and the only major nations affected were Germany and the Soviet Union, both of which belonged to some of the unions but not to the Council.

The 1937 Assembly of the International Council of Scientific Unions, the first of the triennial meetings to be held away from Brussels, which has remained the legal seat of the organization, was held in London. The 1940 meeting was to have taken place at Copenhagen.

In July 1937 the Executive Committee of the Council met with the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation to put into effect an agreement for close collaboration between the Intel-

lectual Cooperation Organization and the Council of Scientific Unions. Four projects were undertaken which constituted the principal activities of the Council between 1937 and the outbreak of war in 1939. The first was the establishment of a Committee for the Study of Phytohormones, which held a conference in Paris in October 1937. The International Union for Biological Sciences collaborated in the preparations. Another study committee was organized on physico-chemical methods of determining the molecular and atomic weights of gases; its first meeting was held at Neuchâtel in December 1937 with the cooperation of the Unions of Physics and Chemistry. A cooperative program was worked out for the republication and reprinting in facsimile of rare and important old scientific works, and the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation was requested to put the program into effect. In May and June 1938 a Scientific Conversation on the New Theories of Modern Physics was held at Warsaw, at the invitation of the Polish Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

The following countries are members of the International Council of Scientific Unions through national research councils or similar central scientific bodies which are usually supported by governments: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vatican City, and Yugoslavia.

The following countries are members directly through their governments or through a governmental bureau: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Egypt, India, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Peru, Portugal, Tunisia, and Union of South Africa.

The following international scientific unions adhere to the International Council: International Astronomical Union, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, International Chemistry Union, International Scientific Radio Union, International Union of Physics, International Union of Geography, and International Union of Biological Sciences.

The International Council of Scientific Unions performs three principal functions: (1) provision for cooperation among the representative scientific agencies of various nations and among inter-

national scientific organizations; (2) direction of international scientific activity in subjects which do not fall within the purview of any existing international associations; and (3) entering into relation with the governments of member countries through the national adhering organizations, in order to promote scientific investigation in those countries.

The International Council of Scientific Unions is composed of international unions for various fields of science and a representative central scientific agency for each member country. For the purposes of membership in the Council, the term *country* includes dominions, diplomatic protectorates, and any dependency in which independent scientific activity has been developed. A country may join the International Council through its principal academy, through a national research council or some other national institution or association of institutions, or, in the absence of these, through its government. A new international union must submit its statutes and have its application for membership approved by the General Assembly after at least six months' notice. The term *adhering organization* is used to designate both the national agencies and the international unions which belong to the Council.

The General Assembly, in which both the member countries and the international unions are represented, meets every three years. The delegates are appointed by the adhering organizations. In the Assembly, decisions on scientific questions are taken by a majority of the votes cast by the delegates present; on all questions not purely scientific, including administrative decisions, the vote is taken by adhering organizations, each national agency having one vote and each international union three. The approval of new scientific unions requires a two-thirds majority of the votes of adhering organizations present and voting; amendment of the statute requires a two-thirds majority of the votes of all adhering organizations. On all other non-scientific questions a simple majority of the votes of adhering organizations present and voting is required. The General Assembly meets at Brussels, the legal seat of the organization, unless another meeting-place is specifically fixed or authorized by the preceding Assembly.

The General Assembly elects from among the members of the adhering organizations a President, two Vice Presidents, a General Secretary,

and two members of the Executive Committee. The President serves until the end of the next ordinary General Assembly after his election; the other officers, until the end of the second Assembly after their election. Except for the General Secretary they are not immediately eligible for re-election. The President and Vice Presidents of the organization serve in that capacity on the Executive Committee. The General Secretary is responsible for correspondence, administration of funds, and the distribution of publications authorized by the Assembly. Although the legal seat of the Council is Brussels, where the archives are kept, the actual administration is carried on from the place where the General Secretary resides. Since 1934 the administrative headquarters has been at Cambridge, England. The International Council of Scientific Unions publishes the proceedings of each triennial General Assembly.

The Executive Committee is composed of the officers of the Council, two members elected by the General Assembly and two representatives of each scientific union. It governs the Council between meetings of the General Assembly but is required to make annual reports to the adhering organizations, which are sent also to each delegate who attended the previous meeting of the Assembly. The Executive Committee may appoint special committees for the study of any question within the competence of the Council.

The annual contribution of each country is fixed in the statute at 100 gold francs. Since there are normally 42 countries in the Council, the annual income is ordinarily 4,200 gold francs, or approximately \$1,300. The annual expenditure in the years before the outbreak of the war was about \$1,000, the principal items being grants to the committees and the printing of the triennial proceedings.

II

THE UNITED STATES played an important part in the establishment of the International Research Council in 1918 and 1919, and American participation in both the Council and the scientific unions has continued to be extensive.

The American contribution to the development of the International Research Council, and later the International Council of Scientific Unions, is based directly on the Executive order under which the National Research Council was transformed from a temporary, wartime agency into a perma-

nent institution. The duties of the Council outlined in this order, signed by President Wilson on May 11, 1918, include the promotion of cooperation in research at home and abroad, "in cooperation with government and other agencies".

The quasi-official status of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council makes the participation of the United States in the International Council of Scientific Unions a matter of both governmental and private concern. Congress appropriates funds to pay the American financial contribution to the International Council and certain of the constituent unions. The National Research Council, however, is responsible for participation in the International Council and for promoting and coordinating American activities in the several unions. Representatives of the unions are members of the Division of Foreign Relations of the National Research Council, and the scientific divisions include the executive committees of the American sections of the corresponding international unions.

Besides the legal ties which place the National Research Council at the service of the United States Government for its foreign as well as its national scientific relations, the active participation in the Council of men from Government bureaus and laboratories makes very close the connection between the Government on the one hand and the National Research Council, the International Council, and the scientific unions on the other.

The United States is authorized to contribute annually to these unions by an act of Congress approved August 7, 1935 (49 Stat. 540) which reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, in paying the annual share of the United States as an adhering member of the International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, including the International Astronomical Union, International Union of Chemistry, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, International Union of Mathematics, International Scientific Radio Union, International Union of Physics, and International Geographical Union, and such other international scientific unions as the Secretary of State

may designate, such sum as may be necessary for the payment of such annual share, not to exceed \$9,000 in any one year."

Because of the suspension of many cooperative activities and cutting off of contacts due to the war, payments to certain of the associated unions have been suspended. The United States now contributes to the International Council of Scientific Unions, the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, and the International Scientific Radio Union. An annual appropriation is voted by Congress in the Department of State appropriation bill.

The first appropriation (\$2,658) for official participation by the United States in the expenses of the International Council and associated unions was provided in Public Act 357, approved March 2, 1921 (41 Stat. 1213). There appears to have been no legislative authority for this appropriation other than the appropriation bill, but the practice continued until 1932, after which Congress discontinued the annual payments. The annual dues for the calendar years 1933, 1934, and 1935 were paid by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. Finally legislation was proposed to remedy this situation, and on June 16, 1934 Congress authorized an appropriation for one year. In August 1935, however, the United States again became an adhering member, and Congress authorized an annual appropriation not to exceed \$9,000 in any one year. From this sum, the United States contributes 100 gold francs (\$32.67) to the International Council of Scientific Unions, 3,200 gold francs (\$1,045.44) to the International Astronomical Union, 12,000 Swiss gold francs (\$3,920.40) to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, and 1,200 gold francs (\$392.04) to the International Scientific Radio Union.

The National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, which were organized in 1863 and 1919 respectively to act in an advisory capacity to the United States Government, are the American members of the International Council.

III

IN 1937 the International Council of Scientific Unions entered into an agreement with the International Intellectual Cooperation Organization for the coordination of programs and activities. Under the terms of the agreement the Council under-

took to act as an advisory organ of the Intellectual Cooperation Organization on scientific problems and to consult the latter on all international questions affecting the organization of scientific work. The Intellectual Cooperation Organization agreed to provide the secretariat for committees set up by the Council. An exchange of representation was also agreed to.

Although the separate unions were able to carry on some work during the war, the International Council has been inactive since 1939. However, the Division of Foreign Relations of the National Research Council of the United States has maintained an interest in international scientific cooperation and has kept in close touch with the activities that could be carried on under war conditions. In order to prepare for resumption of relations after the war and for possible improvements in organization, the American representative on the International Committee on Science and Its Social Relations and the Chairman of the Division of Foreign Relations of the National Research Council have made a study of international science organizations, 1919-1944. At the conclusion of this study they made the following recommendations, "on the assumption that science and technology are fundamental techniques in international relations, and that fundamental science affords an excellent opportunity for the improvement of methods in the art of international collaboration":

1. The Foreign Secretaries of the Russian Academy of Science, The Royal Society of Great Britain, and the National Academy of Sciences of the United States should explore the possibilities of an inter-academy study of their international relations in those phases of science which are of benefit to all men and inimical to none.

2. The International Council of Scientific Unions, through its British and American officers, should simultaneously prepare a memorandum for all governments which have adhered to the international scientific unions on how the unions may best collaborate in post-war research and educational problems.

3. The Division of Foreign Relations of the United States National Research Council should continue to advise the United States Academy of Sciences in all international scientific matters which may or may not be in the self-interest of United States scientists, their institutions, and

their related responsibilities to the welfare of their countrymen.

The development and use of the atomic bomb in warfare has drawn attention to the international aspects of fundamental scientific research and has provoked wide-spread discussion about controlling the application of scientific knowledge so as to serve the general welfare and avert disaster to mankind. This heightened interest in international scientific collaboration will undoubtedly make itself felt in the associations and unions of scientists as well as in the projected Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations and in the United Nations Organization itself.

Meeting of Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Peace and Security

[Released to the press by the Pan American Union August 29]

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union at its meeting on August 29 approved October 20 as the date of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and Security to be held at Rio de Janeiro, and the Board authorized the appointment of a special committee to consider the program and regulations of the Conference.

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and Security will meet at Rio de Janeiro beginning October 20 for the purpose of drawing up a treaty to give permanent form to the principles embodied in the Act of Chapultepec, signed at the Mexico City conference on problems of war and peace in March last. The Act of Chapultepec provides for mutual assistance in the event of aggression against any one of the American republics, but by the terms of the act its provisions are to govern only during period of the war.

At the recent United Nations Conference in San Francisco the delegations of the American republics agreed that the Conference to give convention form to the Chapultepec act should be held in Rio de Janeiro, and the Government of Brazil was entrusted with the responsibility of organizing the Conference. Invitations have already been issued by the Brazilian Government to the other American republics to be represented at the meeting.

Cancellation of Wartime Passport Regulations by Bermuda

[Released to the press September 6]

The Department of State has been advised that the Government of Bermuda has canceled its wartime regulation under which citizens of the United States were required to be in possession of valid passports when arriving in Bermuda. As was pointed out in a press notice of August 28, 1945¹ the American passport-control regulations were on that date amended to enable American citizens to travel between the United States and any country or territory in North, Central, or South America or adjacent islands without bearing valid American passports. It is believed probable that within a short time other countries in this hemisphere will amend their regulations in such a manner as to permit American citizens to travel in their territories without valid passports.

Meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers

ADVISERS TO ACCOMPANY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press September 4]

The following persons will assist the Secretary of State at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers which will convene at London September 10, 1945:

Assistant Secretary JAMES CLEMENT DUNN,
Deputy

Mr. JOHN FOSTER DULLES, *Adviser*

Mr. BENJAMIN V. COHEN, *Special Assistant*

Mr. WALTER BROWN, *Special Assistant*

Mr. CHARLES E. BOHLEN, *Assistant*

Dr. PHILIP E. MOSELY, *Political Adviser*

Mr. CAVENDISH W. CANNON, *Political Adviser*

Mr. LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, *Political Adviser*

Mr. JACQUES J. REINSTEIN, *Economic Adviser*

Dr. NORMAN J. PADEFORD, *Adviser*

Col. HUGH A. KELLY, A.U.S.

Mr. THEODORE C. ACHILLES, *Secretary*

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 2, 1945, p. 339.

Science's Role in Foreign Relations¹

[Released to the press September 8]

THONE: Good afternoon. This is Frank Thone speaking. DDT, already a household word, is likely soon to be joined by another significant symbol; but a number this time instead of a combination of letters. Get acquainted with 1080, biggest threat to the rodent population since the Pied Piper of Hamelin. Careful Government scientists say it is really the super-rough-on-rats.

ANNOUNCER: For more news about this newest weapon in man's never-ending war against pests, listen now as Columbia presents *Adventures in Science*, with Dr. Frank Thone, speaking in place of Watson Davis, director of Science Service and CBS science editor, who is away from Washington on a long and necessary trip. Dr. Thone, can you give us more information about this new ratbane, 1080?

THONE: Glad to! Wartime restrictions on information about it have just been lifted. What DDT does to insects, 1080 promises to do to rats. Like DDT, it is a war-baby. It is called 1080 because the scientists tried 1079 other rat poisons before they found it. Its full chemical title is sodium fluoroacetate. A speck of it smaller than a pinhead will kill any rat that swallows it on or in a food bait, or dissolved in water. It is also poisonous to other animals—and to human beings, too—so its use will probably be limited to professional vermin exterminators, at least for some time to come. But it should do a great deal toward cleaning up the swarming plagues of rats with which our cities are infested.

ANNOUNCER: That sounds like very bad news for the rats, but good news for us human beings. Now to turn the spotlight on two or three other science news events of the week.

THONE: An Army officer and a civilian engineer at Wright Field in Ohio have invented a new machine for testing airplane wings. Instead of simply loading them with sandbags, they temporarily cement on stout rubbershod plates attached to a huge metal frame. With this, they try to pull the wing apart, while gages record the strains. Government scientific scouts, working in conquered Germany, have discovered that ingenious German metallurgists got around their lack of tungsten

for high-speed machine cutting tools by using vanadium and titanium carbides bonded with metallic nickel. A Russian astronomer has announced a theory that Mars has evergreen vegetation, like our pines and spruces. Reason—some of the radiations received from the red planet are infra-red, resembling those reflected from the foliage of such trees here on earth. And we're up against another oyster season with very few oysters. Main reason—shortage of manpower.

ANNOUNCER: These are some of the highlights in the week's news from the world of science.

THONE: We started out this afternoon's discussion with a report on results obtained through cooperation of many scientists on just one specific, limited problem. Now we'll take a look at some of the larger aspects of cooperation, with our guest speaker, who is Dr. Raymund L. Zwemer, Executive Director of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, in the Department of State. Dr. Zwemer, won't you tell us something about the role of science in foreign relations?

ZWEMER: I can best begin by quoting the words of President Truman at San Francisco:

"The world has learned again that nations, like individuals, must know the truth if they would be free—must read and hear the truth, learn and teach the truth.

"We must set up an effective agency for constant and thorough interchange of thought and ideas. For there lies the road to a better and more tolerant understanding among nations and among peoples."

THONE: I doubt if anyone will disagree with that objective. But, Dr. Zwemer, I had thought that our Government has an "effective agency" for that sort of thing.

¹ Radio program on *Adventures in Science* presented under the auspices of Science Service over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sept. 8, 1945. Mr. Zwemer is Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs and Executive Director of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, Department of State.

ZWEMER: The President's remarks were addressed to the delegates of the United Nations Conference regarding activities on an international scale. The United States has during the past five years made a beginning in this field.

THONE: To be more specific, Dr. Zwemer, what is the Government doing to further the President's aim in the field of science?

ZWEMER: There are many cooperative projects of a scientific nature between the United States and the other American republics.

THONE: What are some of these projects?

ZWEMER: Well, they include the development of vital statistics of the Western Hemisphere; the detail of medical officers to investigate methods of insect eradication, the control of malaria and bubonic plague, which may soon include DDT and the new 1080; and important research in anthropology and in labor standards. Child-welfare agencies have been aided in the investigation of labor laws and conditions affecting children in the families of laborers. In the general field of biology, studies have been made of marine and freshwater resources. Agricultural experiment stations develop long-range programs of collaborative research on plant products grown in the tropics which complement those grown in the United States.

THONE: I've heard a good deal about a revival of American rubber production.

ZWEMER: Research on the cultivation of rubber has led to successful and economical control of the South American leaf blight in nurseries, as well as to brown budding with resistant strains which permits safe field planting of the highest-yielding oriental strains. Improvement in methods of bud-grafting and in the development of an assortment of unique hybrid strains has also resulted from this project.

THONE: Has science been aiding in the task of keeping inter-American transportation moving?

ZWEMER: Research on tides in Central and South America provides valuable information for the use of the Navy and the Merchant Marine, while magnetic and seismological observations aid in aeronautical navigation and telecommunications. Investigations of the mineral resources and weather forecasting in the other American republics are additional examples of the many projects undertaken.

THONE: This variety of types of cooperation

sounds complicated. How do you keep these different projects from getting all tangled up?

ZWEMER: They are integrated through the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, composed of 26 representatives of Government departments and agencies. The secretariat of this committee is in the Department of State. Congress has requested that the operating budgets for these projects be pooled, and requests for appropriations are made by the Department of State.

THONE: But what about the American taxpayer? What is it costing us?

ZWEMER: That is an important question. It is our thesis that people appreciate those activities in which they actually participate. For this reason other nations are invited to contribute, either in money, personnel, or in some other way. The governments in the other American republics contributed over a million dollars more to this program than did the United States during the fiscal year 1944.

THONE: Can you give us some specific examples of how some of these projects work in practice?

ZWEMER: Yes. One of the most interesting scientific phenomena of our time is the volcano Parícutín in Mexico. Born near the village of Parícutín in the state of Michoacán on February 20, 1943, the new volcano offered a unique opportunity for scientific study. A number of private and government groups were interested in taking advantage of the occasion to study various phases of the activity of the volcano.

THONE: How was this study carried on?

ZWEMER: A United States committee was formed to cooperate with a Mexican scientific commission. As one phase of the work, geologic and topographic maps were undertaken by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, has made available its magnetic and seismological experts to carry forward research in their fields. Three other government agencies are interested in volcanic ash and soils, lightning effects, and air turbulence. It is expected that new insight into the formation, activity, and erosion of volcanoes will result from these studies; moreover, they have brought the scientists of Mexico and the United States together.

THONE: In other words the product of these investigations is increased knowledge and better

understanding between the scientists of the two countries.

ZWEMER: Exactly. Take agriculture. The Department of Agriculture is working with a number of the American republics, located in the tropics, on problems of producing agricultural crops which cannot be grown here. The research leading to profitable production of such crops furnishes us with insecticides, drugs, fibers, and many other products which we do not grow and which result in developing cash export crops for our neighbors. This makes them better customers for commodities from the United States.

THONE: Such research should mean an expanding international trade.

ZWEMER: Right. Here is another interesting example. The Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, is cooperating with Cuba and Mexico in the maintenance of radiosonde stations strategically located in areas over which the main air currents affecting the weather in the eastern and central parts of the United States pass. Thus, tropical storms approaching the United States can be detected in advance, warnings sent out to the United States Weather Bureau, the Army, Navy, and Merchant Marine, and loss of much property and lives minimized.

THONE: And this information is also furnished to the Mexican and Cuban Governments?

ZWEMER: Yes, and those Governments furnish most of the operating personnel, the United States the equipment for the stations; and the information helps us all. To cite still another example: The Nazi doctrine of racial superiority, through so-called *scientific research* in anthropology, had succeeded in permeating various of the American republics with theories of "Aryan superiority". But, many could not swallow such ideas. Out of this situation began the cooperative research project resulting in a handbook on the South American Indians. Approximately 100 scientists, about half from the United States and the rest from the American republics, contributed to the undertaking. The handbook, edited by Dr. Julian Steward of the Smithsonian Institution, promises to be a landmark in the field of anthropology for decades to come. What may be termed the by-product of this job may well become as important as the completion of the research itself, for it resulted in the formation of the democratically organized Inter-American Society of Anthropology and Geography.

THONE: You have mentioned only one area in which you are working, the good-neighborhood of the American republics. Are your activities confined to this Hemisphere?

ZWEMER: No. There is an emergency cultural program with China and the countries of the Near East and Africa, which includes scientific cooperation. Under this program, scientific publications have been exchanged. Some of the more important published achievements of scientists of the United States have been microfilmed and sent aboard. Experts in various fields have been detailed to aid the peoples of those countries to help themselves. A number of United States sponsored institutions in the Near and Middle East, that have promoted our interests for years, have been aided during the critical war times.

Incidentally, we are now reaping the benefits of 50 years of private United States cultural activities in these areas; according to statements by their own leaders.

THONE: And what about Europe?

ZWEMER: There is no active program in Europe at the moment, but many European peoples are turning to us for aid in filling the vacuum of five war years with our advances in scientific knowledge. At the June meeting of the Science Commission of the Allied Conference of Ministers of Education, it was recommended that an exhibit of scientific instruments and equipment manufactured in the United States be made a permanent institution in some European city. These countries do not want a return to a dependence on Germany for scientific and technical knowledge and equipment.

THONE: Now that the war is over, Dr. Zwemer, what will happen to the emergency programs and the requests of the European nations?

ZWEMER: The Honorable Sol Bloom, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill on July 18 to promote the international exchange of persons, knowledge, and skills. The passage of this bill would enable the Government to supplement where necessary the activities of scientific societies, individuals and foundations in the international field.

Also, scientific interchange may well find a prominent place in the United Nations Organization, especially in the proposed Educational and Cultural Organization under the Social and Economic Council.

THONE: You have pointed out many of the values of scientific interchange. What about dangers?

ZWEMER: We are discussing only the free interchange of those scientific facts available to all scientists in their professional work. Science has always been international in character. Do you know of any scientific discipline, the study of which is restricted to one nation?

THONE: No, I do not.

ZWEMER: In the words attributed to James Smithson, English founder of our Smithsonian Institution over 100 years ago:

"The man of science is of no country. The world is his country and all mankind his countrymen."

THONE: Thank you, Dr. Zwemer, for this exceedingly informative and stimulating discussion of what science can do and is doing to help the good neighbors of this hemisphere and elsewhere to become even better neighbors. Any of our listeners who would like to have a copy of Dr. Zwemer's remarks for more leisurely reading can obtain one free of charge.

ANNOUNCER: For your free copy of Dr. Zwemer's talk, just address a postcard to Science Service, Washington 6, D.C. Be sure to ask for the talk on international cooperation in science. I'll repeat the address: Science Service, Washington 6, D.C.

Conference on Tangier

[Released to the press September 4]

The conference of experts on Tangier met at Paris at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on August 10, 1945 and finished its work on August 31. The United States Government was represented at the conference by Henry S. Villard, Chief of the Division of African Affairs of the Department of State, J. Rives Childs, W. Perry George, and Ernest J. Dempster; the French Government by Jacques Meyrier, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, E. de Beauverger, M. L. Chancel, P. Baraduc, and M. Guiraand; His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom by C. B. P. Peake, Consul General of His Britannic Majesty in Tangier, W. E. Beckett, W. S. Edmonds, and J. P. Garran; and the Soviet Government by S. P. Kozyrev, Minister Plenipotentiary, V. N. Dourdenewski, F. I. Vi-diassov, and Commander A. S. Bondarenko.

M. Meyrier, the head of the French Delegation, accepted the presidency of the conference upon the invitation of the other delegations.

The various questions involved in the problem of reestablishing in Tangier the international regime suppressed in 1940 by a unilateral act of Spain were examined by the conference. Complete agreement was reached between the delegations. They have decided to adopt after approval by their governments a certain number of resolutions for general settlement of the question. According to the terms of these resolutions, the Spanish Government will be called upon to evacuate the Tangier Zone; the sovereign rights of His Majesty, the Sultan, in the Zone will be reestablished; the international administration will be restored on the basis of the convention of 1923, modified in 1928; the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are invited to collaborate in the administration; the regime thus established will be provisional and will remain in force until the conclusion of a new convention between the powers signatories of the Act of Algeiras; and finally an international conference of the powers signatories of the Act of Algeiras will be subsequently convoked in order to examine the changes in the Tangier statute that may be proposed by any of these powers.

These resolutions will be immediately communicated to the governments participating in the Statute of Tangier. They will be made public at an early date and as soon as the interested governments have had time to consider them.

The American, British, French, and Soviet Governments will, in case of need, afford to the international administration all appropriate assistance to assure the provisioning of the Zone.

The signatory powers, as in the past, will afford the fullest support to the development of the Tangier Zone. The international administration will continue to exert itself for the prosperity and general welfare of the inhabitants.

Appointment of Political Adviser to General MacArthur

The Secretary of State announced at his press conference on September 4 that George Atcheson, Jr., had been appointed as Acting Political Adviser to General MacArthur.

Contributions to UNRRA

[Released to the press by UNRRA September 3]

Figures showing the amount of supplies contributed to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's program by countries other than the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada, the three major supplying nations, were released on September 3 by Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General of UNRRA.

A total of more than 300,000 tons of supplies, valued at \$61,279,000, has been furnished by the Latin American nations and by Australia, New Zealand, and India. Eighty percent of these supplies has already been shipped or is programmed for shipment this month.

"The aid of these nations has been vital to the success of UNRRA's program of relief", said Mr. Hendrickson. "Most of the commodities which they have furnished to relieve the sufferings of the peoples of the liberated areas are commodities of which there is a world scarcity. From Brazil have come such items as cotton textiles and soap; from Chile, fertilizers badly needed to increase the crop yield of the liberated nations; from Cuba, sugar to help the diet of hungry war victims.

"Peru has supplied fish; Mexico, fish and clothing; Uruguay, cheese. Australia and New Zealand have furnished foods, clothing, and other sorely needed supplies. Contributed-clothing drives in Australia and New Zealand have brought in 5,000,000 and 1,000,000 pounds of clothing respectively. Among India's contributions have been more than 20,000 tons of jute bags, highly important for handling the indigenous crops of the nations UNRRA is helping.

"This record shows clearly that member nations other than the U.S., U.K., and Canada are keenly aware of UNRRA's task and are cooperating unselfishly to see the job through. With new responsibilities thrown upon UNRRA by our program for China and other nations of the Far East, the continued assistance of all member nations is more necessary than ever."

The following table shows UNRRA procurement in and shipments from Latin American and Far Eastern nations:

UNRRA PURCHASES IN AND SHIPMENTS FROM MEMBER NATIONS OTHER THAN UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, AND CANADA

	Unit	Quantity	Value (1,000 U.S. \$)	Shipments through August and pro- grammed for Sep- tember
BRAZIL.....	Metric Ton...	44,636	16,027	34,094
Cotton Textiles.....	1,000 sq. yds...	45,000	10,569	20,000
Cottonseed Meal.....	Metric Ton...	10,503	344	10,503
Beans.....	Metric Ton...	13,292	1,200	13,292
Coffee.....	Metric Ton...	8,136	2,000	6,000
Fish, Canned.....	Metric Ton...	6,000	1,587	742
Soap, Laundry.....	Metric Ton...	1,040	179	1,040
Twine, Seine.....	Metric Ton...	40	88	16.6
Emetine Hydrochloride...	Kilo.....	60	60	30
CHILE.....	Metric Ton...	51,000	1,450	51,000
Sodium Nitrate.....	Metric Ton...	51,000	1,450	51,000
CUBA.....	Metric Ton...	19,265	1,970	19,265
Sugar, Refined.....	Metric Ton...	19,265	1,970	19,265
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	Metric Ton...	6,470	490	6,470
Corn.....	Metric Ton...	5,000	286	5,000
Coffee.....	Metric Ton...	120	26	120
Rice.....	Metric Ton...	900	159	900
Peanut Cake.....	Metric Ton...	450	19	450
PERU.....	Metric Ton...	6,350	598	6,000
Beans.....	Metric Ton...	4,000	468	4,000
Fish.....	Metric Ton...	2,350	430	2,000
MEXICO.....			147	
Underwear, Cotton.....	1,000 Doz.....	40	135	40
Fish, Canned.....	Metric Ton...	142	12	142
URUGUAY.....			699	
Blankets.....	1,000 Pieces...	103.4	368	103.4
Cheese.....	Metric Ton...	500	331	500
AUSTRALIA.....	Long Ton.....	38,500	19,800	29,500
Food, Miscellaneous.....	Long Ton.....	1,200	300	1,200
New Clothing and Piece Goods.....	Long Ton.....	3,200	10,500	
Wool, Raw.....	Long Ton.....	6,600		6,000
Hand Tools.....	Long Ton.....	400		
Fishing Equipment.....	Long Ton.....	4,200	4,000	
Veterinary Supplies.....	Long Ton.....	600		
Ind.—Rails, Rods, Sheet- ing.....	Long Ton.....	22,300	5,000	22,300
NEW ZEALAND.....	Long Ton.....	14,600	6,300	9,800
Food, Miscellaneous.....	Long Ton.....	2,600	800	1,800
Clothing, New.....	Long Ton.....	300		
Clothing, New and Old.....	Long Ton.....	300	3,500	
Wool, Raw.....	Long Ton.....	3,000		3,000
Engineering Stores and Raw Materials.....	Long Ton.....	8,400	2,000	5,000
INDIA.....	Long Ton.....	111,080	12,948	76,080
Ground Nuts.....	Long Ton.....	70,000	6,750	35,000
Jute Bags.....	Long Ton.....	20,870	4,497	20,870
Jute, Raw.....	Long Ton.....	20,000	1,341	20,000
Yarn, Coir.....	Long Ton.....	150	360	150
SOUTH AFRICA.....	Long Ton.....	85,000	850	85,000
Coal.....	Long Ton.....	85,000	850	85,000

Visit of Joint U.S. Army-UNRRA Mission in Europe

[Released to the press by UNRRA September 7]

Arrival in Paris of a joint U.S. Army-UNRRA mission which will visit the war zones of Europe to speed up procurement from Army surpluses of supplies for the liberated nations of Europe was notified today to Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Early procurement of \$150,000,000 worth of these surplus stocks is sought by UNRRA, Mr. Lehman stated. Purchases of additional supplies from this source are planned as soon as funds are available.

The mission is headed by Major General Donald H. Connolly, Deputy Commissioner of the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission, and is made up of representatives of the Army, UNRRA, and the Foreign Economic Administration.

"From Paris", said Mr. Lehman, "the mission will proceed to the battle areas of Europe and select the supplies which can be fitted into UNRRA's relief and rehabilitation program. The Army is giving us top priority on procurement, and Under Secretary of War Patterson authorized the mission to Europe in order that we might get the supplies at the earliest possible moment into the hands of the distressed peoples who are receiving UNRRA assistance.

"We are hopeful that from these surplus stocks we will be able to get large quantities of items needed for our relief work. One of these is trucks. Transportation in the liberated areas has broken down almost completely, due to enemy seizure or destruction of railway rolling stock and rails and bridges, motor vehicles, and draft animals. We must rely on trucks to do the major part of inland transportation. Not only are they needed to carry UNRRA supplies from ports of debarkation but they will be used to move indigenous crops from surplus to distress areas. We will take upwards of 40,000 trucks from Army surpluses if we can get them.

"We hope also to be able to obtain canned meats, evaporated milk, lard, oleomargarine, Army rations, and soap from Army stocks. We also want blankets, comforters, and footwear and large quantities of medical supplies—\$8,000,000 worth of this latter item alone.

"To enable the war victims to help get them-

selves on a self-sustaining basis, we would like to buy from the Army surpluses farm machinery, food processing machinery, and livestock.

"We are glad, indeed, that Army surpluses are opening up for us as a major source of supply because they should greatly speed up our program where time is a vital factor. Unless we can obtain supplies promptly, millions of people who fought with us against the common enemy will be exposed to death from starvation, disease, and exposure this winter. And of course it is to the interest of the government and industry that as much of the surplus stocks as possible be sold to UNRRA."

Besides Major General Connolly, the Army-UNRRA mission is composed of Howard C. Peterson, executive assistant to the Under Secretary of War; Brigadier General Theodore M. Osborne, of the Army Service Forces; Colonel A. H. Davidson; Major Paul Umbaga; Major H. Hutson; Marshall McDuffie, director of the European branch of the Foreign Economic Administration; and three UNRRA representatives—Karl Borders, deputy director of the Bureau of Supplies; Colonel Bernard McKeever, chief of the Surplus Property Section; and John Lloyd, accountant. It will be joined by Dr. Norman Gold, chief of UNRRA's Industrial Rehabilitation Division, and by UNRRA technical experts.

Progress of UNRRA Mission in Yugoslavia

[Released to the press by UNRRA August 31]

"Real progress is being made in the relief and rehabilitation of Yugoslavia", Rolf Nugent declared on August 31 on his return from six months' service as Deputy Chief of the UNRRA Yugoslav Mission. The first UNRRA worker to return from extensive service in Yugoslavia, Mr. Nugent gave a first-hand account of conditions in Yugoslavia and of UNRRA's activities there.

"The major part of the job", he said, "is being done by the Yugoslavs themselves. They are people of remarkable energy and determination and they are pushing their rehabilitation program ahead with vigor and resourcefulness."

UNRRA's help, however, has played an increasingly important role according to Mr. Nugent. "UNRRA food", he said, "has reached upwards of 7,000,000 Yugoslavs and has contributed the principal part of the diet for at least 3,000,000. There

can be little doubt that thousands of Yugoslavs would have died of starvation if food supplies from overseas had not been available."

"Today", Mr. Nugent reported, "UNRRA trucks are not only carrying relief supplies to devastated areas but are filling in part of the gap in general transportation requirements left by the destruction of railroads, railway rolling stock, and river transport facilities; UNRRA tractors are doing fall plowing in the fertile Voivodina from which most of the traction power had been removed by the retreating Germans; UNRRA cotton and wool are being made into garments in the mills of Varazdin, Malibor, and Belgrade; and UNRRA medical supplies are making life more comfortable for thousands of sick people."

"In order to appreciate the progress that has been made", Mr. Nugent continued, "it is necessary to understand the almost complete disruption of normal civilian activities which faced the Yugoslavs following the retreat of the occupying forces. Railway and highway bridges had been destroyed over the major part of the country by Partisan sabotage to Axis communication lines, Allied bombings, and German demolitions. Only one-fourth of the pre-war number of locomotives and one-fifth of the freight cars and coaches were left, and these were largely immobilized by blown bridges or destroyed tracks. One-half of the Yugoslav fleet of barges on the Danube and Sava had been sunk and the remainder had been taken up the Danube by the retreating Germans. Automobiles and trucks were virtually non-existent."

"A half million homes and 5,000 public buildings were completely destroyed and many times those numbers were severely damaged as a result of the ebb and flow of guerrilla warfare, or Axis reprisals for attacks on military convoys or aid to the Partisans. In April of this year, I drove for hours through the fairly populous countryside of Dalmatian Croatia and Montenegro without seeing a single house with a roof over it. Most of the bridges had been blown and made dubiously passable by makeshift repairs. Ledges which carried highways and railroads tortuously over the rugged mountains of the Dinaric Alps had been blown into the rivers and ravines below in attacks on German and Ustachi forces. For miles, the roadside was littered with burned out Axis tanks, trucks, field kitchens, and other equipment."

"One million seven hundred thousand people had been killed in combat, by bombing of civilian com-

munities, and by German and Ustachi executions. In Belgrade, when the UNRRA mission first arrived, many principal streets were cluttered with rubble and garbage. Food was extremely scarce and fuel even scarcer. Hospitals were short of anesthetics and many patients were sleeping two in a bed", Mr. Nugent reported.

"The restoration of communications, which has been given first priority, is well under way", Mr. Nugent asserted. "Many important bridges have been restored at least to passability. Double-track railways have been cannibalized to make a single serviceable track. Miles of new track have been laid with ties cut by Partisan detachments while they were hiding in the forests. A few repaired barges have begun to ply the Danube and Sava. Telephone communications have been restored between most important cities, although there is still no telephone or telegraph connection between the north and east of the Dalmatian Coast."

"With the improvement of the transportation facilities, and the repair of industrial plants, a few manufactured consumer goods have begun to appear in the markets in the principal cities."

"In Belgrade much of the rubble has disappeared from the streets; garbage collection has been restored; an increasing number of street cars are in operation; bomb cratered streets have been resurfaced; and many public and commercial buildings have been made reasonably habitable."

But the job that still lies ahead is appallingly great, Mr. Nugent emphasized. The Yugoslav Government has said to UNRRA in effect, "Give us the materials which we must import from abroad and we will do the job".

Giving an over-all view of present conditions in Yugoslavia, Mr. Nugent revealed that this year's grain harvest, due partly to the most serious drought in 20 years and partly to the disruption of spring planting by fighting, is down to 50 percent of normal. In the mountainous regions, which are characteristically deficient in food, starvation can be avoided only by continuous large shipments of food, and they must arrive before the snows close the mountain passes in late September.

Coal production is less than half the pre-war level and because of the tight world supply situation, the prospect is for a very cold winter for most Yugoslavs.

Although many homes are being rebuilt, transportation difficulties and shortages of lumbering equipment have delayed the shelter program. By

the time the winter sets in, there will still be 100,000 homeless.

In spite of the increased flow of consumer goods into the principal cities, people stand in line for hours to share in the limited supplies of simple necessities like household crockery and glassware. The display of goods in the most modest American main street store would be beyond the fondest dreams of Yugoslav households, Mr. Nugent said.

By the end of July, UNRRA and the Allied Military had delivered a total of 220,000 tons of relief supplies to Yugoslavia. More than three-quarters of the total were supplied by UNRRA. In the month of July, 65,000 tons of UNRRA goods were delivered.

The rate of flow of supplies was limited at first by the capacity of the Dalmatian ports available for relief cargoes, but it has gradually increased with the improved operations of the ports of Split and Dubrovnik, with the use of Šibenik and with the opening up of Trieste. Most UNRRA cargoes destined for Yugoslavia now move through the port of Trieste, from which rail connections to Ljubljana, Fiume, Sušak, Zagreb, and Belgrade have been reestablished.

The record of the Yugoslavs in discharging ships and clearing the ports has been remarkable, Mr. Nugent testified. The turn-around time of Allied ships there is shorter than in most Mediterranean ports. Coasters and schooners carrying UNRRA supplies from the principal ports to subordinate coastal distribution points have been off-loaded in record time by adult volunteers and school children mobilized to speed the movement of relief goods. Warehouses in Split, Dubrovnik, Šibenik, and Trieste are virtually empty except for goods which must await the arrival of heavy ships to carry them to other ports.

The flow of supplies into Yugoslavia at present is not impeded by port reception or clearance capacities, but by limitations of UNRRA's financial resources and allocations from the Combined Boards, Mr. Nugent said.

Goods supplied by UNRRA, Mr. Nugent pointed out, are turned over immediately to the Yugoslav central government in the ports of entry. The central government in turn allocates the supplies to the states for distribution to consumers. The UNRRA mission, however, is responsible for observing and assuring the equitability of distribution of UNRRA supplies. "The mission", Mr.

Nugent said, "has a staff of 15 qualified distribution specialists who are permitted to travel freely throughout the federal states to which they are accredited. They, as well as other members of the mission who are frequently in the field, have consistently reported that every effort is being made by Yugoslav officials to observe the very letter of the provisions of the UNRRA-Yugoslav agreement with respect to equitable distribution. There has been no evidence of deliberate inequity by virtue of race, creed or political affiliation."

Mr. Nugent, who has been with UNRRA since the beginning of 1944 as Economic Adviser to the Bureau of Supply, was called back to Washington headquarters prior to undertaking another important assignment. Before going to Yugoslavia, he helped set up the UNRRA office in Australia. He also represented headquarters in London at the preliminary study of Europe's food situation. Mr. Nugent has also served as Associate Chief of Civilian Requirements of the War Food Administration, Director of the Credit Policy Office of OPA, and Chief of Automobile Rationing for OPA.

DELIVERIES TO YUGOSLAVIA BY UNRRA AND ALLIED MILITARY BY CATEGORIES OF SUPPLIES, DECEMBER, 1944 TO JULY 31, 1945

(In gross long tons)

Commodity	UNRRA	Military	Total	
			Quantity	Percent of all Commodities
<i>All Commodities</i>	166,100	53,700	219,800	100
Foodstuffs.....	118,700	39,900	158,600	72.2
Grain and flour.....	85,000	31,400	116,400	52.9
Meat, fish, fats, and oils.....	10,200	2,700	12,900	5.9
Pulses.....	7,400	400	7,800	3.5
Other foods.....	11,600	4,900	16,500	7.5
Soap.....	4,500	500	5,000	2.3
Clothing and Textiles.....	11,100	2,100	13,200	6.0
Finished garments, shoes, blankets.....	2,800	500	3,300	1.5
Semi-finished materials and findings.....	3,600	1,600	5,200	2.4
Raw fibers.....	4,700		4,700	2.1
Medical Supplies.....	2,100	500	2,600	1.2
Industrial Rehabilitation Goods..	5,200	3,700	8,900	4.0
Industrial equipment.....	1,400	1,400	2,800	1.3
Transportation and Communications.....	3,700	2,300	6,000	2.7
Including Trucks (No.).....	(1,217)	(738)	(1,955)	
Other Industrial Rehabilitation.....	100		100	0.0
Agricultural Rehabilitation Goods.....	21,700	2,300	24,000	10.9
Agricultural Equipment.....	3,100	1,200	4,300	1.9
Including Tractors (No.).....	(451)	(355)	(806)	
Livestock, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, etc.....	18,600	1,100	19,700	9.0
Fuels, Lubricants.....	3,500	5,100	8,600	3.9
Miscellaneous.....	3,800	100	3,900	1.8

Progress of UNRRA Mission in Greece

[Released to the press by UNRRA September 7]

That lumber, roofing, and other supplies to repair 25,000 Greek homes wrecked by the Nazis have been purchased by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and are being rushed to the devastated areas, was announced on September 7 by Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General of UNRRA.

Among the materials which have already arrived in Greece or are on the way are 20,000,000 board feet of lumber, 30,000,000 square yards of prepared roofing, 35 tons of nails, 45 tons of wire from which nails will be made, 5 portable saw mills, 5 sets of logging equipment, and thousands of carpenters' tools.

"Reports from our mission in Greece have given us shocking details of the wanton destruction perpetrated by the Germans", said Mr. Hendrickson. "A total of 1,691 small villages was wiped out, with the complete destruction of 42,842 dwellings and the damaging of thousands of other homes to an extent that they are unfit for habitation without extensive repairs. Our latest figures show that 414,056 Greeks are homeless and exposed to the ravages of the approaching winter.

"UNRRA's program is purely an emergency measure designed to save the victims of wanton cruelty from death by exposure. We are not building homes but shelters. The supplies we are sending are solely to put roofs over the heads of the homeless.

"Because of the type of construction of the dwellings in the Greek villages our task is possible of accomplishment. Most of the walls of the houses are of stone. When the Nazis were driven out, they piled furniture in the cellar or on the first floor of the houses and set fire to them. Roofs, floors, doors, and windows were destroyed, but the walls usually remained standing. UNRRA is helping the Greek people to repair these skeletons of homes enough to keep out the cold and the rain.

"The Greek people are doing the work. With the saws, axes, and peavies we are sending they are going into the woods and cutting down trees to supplement the supplies of lumber we are shipping. They are using the portable saw mills to fashion doors and windows, making use of the hinges, locks, and bolts, and working with the hammers, chisels,

and screwdrivers we have provided. Unfortunately, there is very little usable timber in Greece.

"The repaired dwellings will be very crude—there will be no flooring, the roofs will consist of timber covered with corrugated roofing, chicken wire, and roofing paper. But they will provide shelter. They will bring thousands of innocent war victims from the caves in which they have been living. They will bring other thousands who have fled to the cities back to their farms where they can again raise crops and help to feed themselves and their people."

Conversations on Anglo-American Oil Agreement

[Released to the press by the Petroleum Administration for War September 7]

Cabinet-level conversations with the British, looking toward the renegotiation of the present Anglo-American Oil Agreement, will begin in London on September 17, it was announced on September 7 by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator for War.

The American Delegation will be headed by Secretary Ickes. The other members are Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, and Charles B. Rayner, Petroleum Adviser to the State Department.

Accompanying the Delegation as advisers will be six oil-industry leaders, all of them members of the National Oil Policy Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council. They are William R. Boyd, Jr., president of the American Petroleum Institute and chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council; A. Jacobsen, president of the Amerada Petroleum Corporation and chairman of the National Oil Policy Committee; George A. Hill, Jr., president, Houston Oil Company; W. Alton Jones, president, Cities Service Company; Joseph E. Pogue, vice president, Chase National Bank; and Ralph T. Zook, president, Independent Petroleum Association of America.

An agreement on petroleum was signed in Washington on August 8, 1944, by Lord Beaverbrook, then Lord Privy Seal, for the United Kingdom, and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., then Under Secretary and Acting Secretary of State, for the United States.¹ The late President Roosevelt on August

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 13, 1944, p. 153. See also BULLETIN of Jan. 14, 1945, p. 63.

24 sent the document to the Senate for its approval, and at the same time it was made public.

Opposition to the agreement promptly developed in the oil industry, members of which expressed the fear that its language would make possible Federal control over domestic oil operations and would vest excessive powers in the proposed International Petroleum Commission.

Government representatives did not agree that the document embraced the dangers described by the industry, but expressed willingness to make such revisions as would assure the industry that the expressed dangers were not there. Subsequently a number of meetings between Government and industry were held and a new agreement was prepared, satisfactory to both sides. In addition, informal discussions have been held with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. As a result, the American Delegation will go before the British with proposals which have wide-spread domestic support.

Both the British and American Governments have given assurance that they will undertake, as early as practicable, to enlist the participation by all peaceful countries, both producing and consuming, in an international oil agreement designed to promote harmonious operations in the world petroleum trade.

Establishment of Inter-American Economic and Social Council

[Released to the press by the Pan American Union August 29]

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union on August 29 approved a plan of organization of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, provided for in a resolution adopted at the recent conference on problems of war and peace held in Mexico City.¹

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council is to replace the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee which was established as an emergency agency in 1939 following the outbreak of the war in Europe and has functioned at the Pan American Union during the past six years. The Council will consist of one repre-

sentative appointed by each of the American republics with such technical advisers as each Government may wish to designate, and will serve as the coordinating agency for all official inter-American economic and social activities. Its purpose is to promote social progress and the raising of the standard of living for all the American peoples, and to undertake studies and prepare reports on economic and social matters for the use of the American republics.

The Council will be a dependency of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. The Board will appoint the Secretary General of the Council, who will also serve as administrator of economic and social activities of the Union and, in that capacity, have under his direction the divisions of the Union operating in the field of economic and social affairs.

THE DEPARTMENT

Appointment of Officers

The following persons have been designated in the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, effective August 31, 1945:

John S. Dickey, Acting Director, concurrently with his duties as Director of the Office of Public Affairs;

Charles A. Thomson, Adviser;

Arthur W. Macmahon, Consultant;

Raymund L. Zwemer, Special Assistant to the Director.

Edwin M. Martin has been designated Adviser on Japanese Economic Affairs in the office of the Assistant Secretary for economic affairs, effective August 31, 1945.

¹ Resolution XXXV—Inter-American Committee on Social and Economic Problems:

The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace Resolves:

That the project submitted by the Delegation of Bolivia, proposing the organization by the Pan American Union of an Inter-American Committee on Social and Economic Problems, be referred to the Pan American Union for study and for the adoption of the measures it deems advisable.

Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs¹

Purpose. This order is issued to establish an Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs (OIC), which will provide a focus for the coordination of policy and action in the field of international information and cultural affairs.

1 Establishment of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. There is hereby established an Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs (routing symbol OIC), which shall function under the direction and supervision of the Assistant Secretary for public and cultural relations.

2 Functions. The Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs shall be responsible for:

(a) The coordination and direction of the formulation of policy and the taking of action in the field of international information and cultural affairs;

(b) The development of policies and programs promoting freedom of information among peoples;

(c) The furtherance of international interchanges of persons, knowledge, and skills with other countries;

(d) The coordination of the programs and activities of other Federal agencies in the international interchanges of persons, knowledge, and skills with over-all United States foreign policy.

3 Organization of the Office. The Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs shall consist of the following:

(a) Office of the Director. The Office of the Director shall include the Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation and such deputies, advisers, assistants, and appurtenant staff as may be deemed necessary.

(b) Division of Cultural Cooperation.

(c) International Information Division.

(d) Central Translating Division.

4 Functions transferred. (a) The Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation is hereby transferred, without change in function, from the Division of Cultural Cooperation, Office of Public Affairs, to the Office of the Director, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.

(b) The Division of Cultural Cooperation, the International Information Division, and the Central Translating Division are hereby transferred, without change in function, from the Office of Public Affairs to the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.

5 Personnel, records, and equipment. The positions allotted to the divisions specified above and to the Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation and the incumbents thereof,

together with the pertinent records and equipment, are hereby transferred from the Office of Public Affairs to the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.

6 Departmental orders amended. Departmental Order 1301 of December 20, 1944, and any other orders the provisions of which are in conflict herewith, are accordingly amended.

JAMES F. BYRNES

August 31, 1945

PUBLICATIONS

of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., who is authorized to distribute all Government publications. To avoid delay, address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

UNITED NATIONS

- ★ *Facsimile of the Charter of the United Nations, Statute of the International Court of Justice, and Interim Arrangements in Five Languages Signed at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, California, June 26, 1945.* Conference Series 76. Publication 2368. 234 pp. 60¢.

TREATIES

- ★ *Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar: Agreement and Protocol Between the United States of America and Other Powers—Signed at London May 6, 1937; proclaimed by the President of the United States April 20, 1945; effective September 1, 1937; Protocol Enforcing and Prolonging the Agreement—Signed at London July 22, 1942; proclaimed by the President of the United States April 20, 1945; and Additional Protocol—Signed at London August 31, 1944; proclaimed by the President of the United States April 20, 1945.* Treaty Series 990. i, 36 pp. 15¢.

¹ Departmental Order 1336, issued and effective August 31, 1945.

THE CONGRESS

Punishment of War Criminals: Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives,

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Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, on H.J. Res. 93, a joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a commission to cooperate with the United Nations War Crimes Commission, or any other agency or agencies of the United Nations, in the preparation of definite plans for the punishment of war criminals of the Axis countries. March 22 and 26, 1945. iii, 126 pp.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Consular Offices

The American Consulate at Rotterdam, Netherlands, was opened to the public on September 3, 1945.

Foreign Commerce Weekly

The following article of interest to readers of the BULLETIN appeared in the September 8 issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, a publication of the Department of Commerce, copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 10 cents each:

"Insecticides in Canada", by Homer S. Fox, commercial attaché, American Embassy, Ottawa.